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## BERLIN OFFERED SEPARATE PEACE TO BRITAIN ALSO

### Paris Paper Gives Evidence Of Intrigue To Divide Entente

### TRIED RUSSIA, TOO

### New Cabinet Crisis Arises In France On Peace Matters

### MEET IN SECRET

### Differences Over Terms Reported To Be Cause Of Split

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 17.—In connection with the official German denial of the statement made by the Premier, M. Ribot, on the 12th that Germany had proposed to France a separate peace on the basis of the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, Le Matin states that the offer was made by a diplomatist in Switzerland authorised by the Kaiser and Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor.

Le Matin also states that Germany, through a neutral Power, offered Great Britain a completely satisfactory settlement of the Belgian question with an assurance that the question of Alsace-Lorraine would be easily settled with France; it also says the German Minister at Stockholm, making unreasonable demands of Russia, informed her that France and Great Britain were prepared to conclude a separate peace, while the German Minister at Christiania assured Russia that a Franco-German Entente would be concluded before the winter.

Le Matin proceeds to ask Germany why she maintains an army of official agents, including prelates, in Switzerland.

London, October 18.—An extremely obscure situation has developed in Paris.

Since the Chamber passed a Vote of Confidence in the Painleve Cabinet on the 16th, there has been a secret sitting at which apparently differences arose between leading politicians about the question of peace.

Moreover the explanations given by the Premier, M. Painleve, at the public sitting, of his method of dealing with the accusations made by M. Daudet against M. Malvy failed to please the Chamber.

Consequently a Cabinet crisis appears to be impending. The reconstruction of the Cabinet will largely depend on the attitude of the Socialists, who, while standing outside the Painleve Ministry, exercise a predominant influence.

It is impossible to say whether this crisis is due to the quarrels of politicians or has deeper underlying motives.

## ALLIED CONFERENCE ONLY ON COMMERCE

### Separate From Coming Meeting In Paris To Deal With War Situation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—The Inter-Allied Conference of Members of Parliament now sitting in Paris deals chiefly with commercial matters. It must not be confused with the great Inter-Allied Conference which before long will be assembled in Paris to discuss the whole political and military situation. Up to the present the American Government has held aloof from direct political association with the Allies, but it is now reconsidering this attitude and is likely to participate in the Conference.

### The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 79.2 and the minimum 55.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 76.3 and 58.8.

## *Southern Troops Retake Hengshan After Victory; Counter Move In Canton*

### Reinforcements Arrive from Kwang Provinces And Northern Forces Are Reported Routed

While the South is rejoicing over the victory in the recapture of Hengshan by the combined forces of Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, a blow to the Canton Government has been given in the form of a declaration of independence from Canton by Chang Tien-chi, the Military Commissioner of Waichowfu, Kwangtung, 80 miles from Canton.

The victory in Hunan over the Peiyang troops, as reported in Chinese telegrams, was due to the reinforcements from the two kwang provinces. A force of Kwangsi troops under An Pang-chen and another force under Chu Wei-nan from Kwangtung participated in the operation Sunday and Monday and completely routed the northern troops, who evacuated Heng shan, which they had been holding since October 9.

The cause of the secession of Waichowfu is given as the attempted dismissal of the Military Commissioner, whom Tuchun Chen Ping-ken suspects of being a protege of former Civil Governor Chu Ching-lang and intended to replace with Liu Chi-lu; but the troops of Commissioner Chang have faith in him and joined him in the revolt.

In his declaration, Commissioner Chang stipulated that no Kwangsi troops be allowed within his territory and none of the taxes collected in his district be allowed to go to the treasury of the military government.

Whether the movement of Chang is backed up by the Tuan Cabinet or not is not known.

The Hunan independent forces, with a reinforcement of three times their original size, attacked the loyalists under General Wang Shu-jen at Hokashan Tuesday, say Chinese reports. The fighting lasted for two days and concluded with an attack on the left flank of the rebels by the northerners. The revolutionary forces are now stationed at Hengyang, a city south of Hengshan. General Chao Heng-ti, the former commander of the First Division of Hunan, is personally leading the independent troops at Hengyang.

General Fan Kuo-chang, the division commander who accompanied Fu Liang-tso to Hunan, has sent three brigades of infantry to Heng-shan, Paoking and Chuchow and will himself lead one brigade to Hengyang for participation in the conflict. The arrival of three battalions of Kwangtung troops and four battalions of Kwangsi troops at Chenchow has been confirmed by Fan. The latter has been appointed commander of the precautionary forces at Wuchang and Yochow.

The government has granted the request of Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh for the despatch of General Wang Ching-ching with a brigade of troops to be stationed at Yochow for emergency purposes. Tuchun Chang Hui-chi of Shantung has promised to send a regiment to assist the Peiyang troops in Hunan.

Sir John Jordan called on Minister Liang Chi-chiao Wednesday and advised an amicable settlement between the North and the South. He stated that both sides should yield if the crisis is due entirely to difference of views on political matters. If, however, the conflicting parties are looking for selfish ends, he considers the situation almost hopeless.

The evacuation of Peiyang troops from Neikiang, Szechuen, half way between the Kwangsi border and Chengtu, was confirmed Thursday by

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### PEKING'S SIDE OF STORY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 19.—The latest reports from Hunan state that after the capture of Hengshan the Government troops have been pressing back the rebels steadily.

General Fu Liang-tso reports: "Since the 13th we have been constantly engaged with the rebels, whose strength is three times that of ours. The rebels attacked us from various directions but on the morning of the 15th we outflanked their left wing, at the same time directing a heavy artillery fire against them. The rebels were unable to withstand our attack and began a general retreat.

"The rebels at Haochiashan were picked troops but the Government troops successfully dislodged them from their stronghold although they were in greater strength."

General Chow Tao-kan has proclaimed martial law in Szechuen.

## GERMANY EMBARKS ON GIGANTIC EFFORT TO MEET AIR ATTACK

### Straining Every Nerve To Build Enough Planes To Stand Test Next Spring

### NEW MACHINE IS DESIGNED

### Berlin Realises Its Fate May Hang On Battle In The Skies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The following facts which have come to the knowledge of the French Staff illustrate the vital importance of air supremacy for the Allies.

Germany is straining every nerve in anticipation of America's new air-squadrons in the Allies' air-offensive in the Spring. The number of German battleplanes is being doubled during the winter. The motor and building factories throughout Germany are enlarging their plants and reinforcing their labor.

Twenty-nine important new factories were created between February and August, while large orders are being placed in Switzerland. Quantities of three-seater bombing machines with 260 horse-power engines are being built. These are capable of carrying 18 hundredweight of bombs and climbing 12,000 feet in 35 minutes.

New models of every type are being produced with feverish haste. These include a new machine, all the parts of which are of metal, which is to be used for co-operation with infantry.

A big German bombing machine which recently landed in Holland was fitted with an electric installation for the purpose of warming the aviator.

Simultaneously the Germans are greatly augmenting the personnel of their Air Services and expediting and encouraging transfers to them.

An order signed by Quarter-Master General von Ludendorff which has been captured, states that the Allies are employing aeroplanes economically in view of the great battles of the future. It continues: "We should be wrong to overwork and wear out our air formations, which are inferior in numbers, and our infantry must be told that it is impossible to prevent the enemy flying over our lines. Our airmen must be used sparingly in times of calm weather in order that Germany may have as many machines as possible for great emergencies."

## *Von Bulow Rumored As Michaelis' Successor*

### *Sudden Return To Berlin Causes Report He Will Become Chancellor*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 18.—The sudden return of Prince von Bulow to Berlin has caused rumors that he is succeeding Dr. Michaelis as Imperial Chancellor.

Amsterdam, October 18.—The Conference of German Social-Democrats at Wurzburg rejected, by 284 votes to 26, the Independent Socialist motion in favor of the Social-Democrats voting against the Government's war Credits.

## AMERICAN DESTROYER STRUCK BY TORPEDO

### Succeeds In Making Port With Loss Of Only One Killed, Five Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 18.—Admiral Sims reports that a submarine in the war-zone on Tuesday torpedoed an American destroyer. One man was killed and five wounded. The damaged vessel has reached port.

## *Two French Ships Only Losses of Week*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 18.—During the week ending the 14th, 855 merchantmen arrived and 749 sailed from French ports. One vessel over and one under 1,600 tons were sunk and five unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

## Map Shows Oesel and Dago Islands Seized by Germans

## *Sinnecker Pleads Council Has Exceeded Its Rights*

### German Accused of Failing to Register with Police Makes Long Defense

The much-watched case of George Sinnecker, charged with failure to register in accordance with the Municipal Council regulations for enemy subjects, was concluded in the Mixed Court yesterday, judgment being reserved until next Monday morning.

Mr. Sinnecker made a lengthy defense of his action in refusing to register with the local authorities, declaring that the requirements were in interference with the sovereign rights of the Chinese in the Settlement of Shanghai. The case was heard by British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan, Mr. K. E. Newman appearing to prosecute.

At the beginning of the proceedings Mr. Sinnecker made an application for an official interpreter.

"An official interpreter?" said the Assessor. "Go into the dock."

"I wish to address the Court from where I am," said the defendant, speaking from the writers' bench. "I am not a felon."

**Forced Into Dock**

The Assessor directed Det. Serg. Yorke to lead the defendant to the dock. The latter then asked leave to address the Court from the witness box.

"You are entitled to give evidence from the witness box," agreed the Assessor, whereupon Mr. Sinnecker entered the box. He was reminded by the Court that the remand from last week was to give him time to obtain counsel.

The defendant replied that he had engaged Dr. Fischer, but had been informed by the Registrar that Dr. Fischer was not allowed to practise in the court. The question of the Assessor's refusal to allow Dr. Fischer to appear had been taken up with the competent Chinese authorities, he stated.

"That is a mistake," said the Assessor. "It is not for the Assessor to refuse to allow Dr. Fischer to appear, because the court is administered under the control of the Consular Body. The decision as to whether a subject of a non-treaty power can practise in this court rests with the Consular Body."

The defendant then asked for another remand.

"The position is this," said the Assessor, after further discussion. "Dr. Fischer, being an enemy subject, cannot be allowed to practise without a license from the Consular Body. This power was given in 1911 when the administrative control was taken over by the Consular Body. You were notified early this week that Dr. Fischer would not be allowed to appear without such license, and in the intervening time you could have taken steps to provide yourself with a lawyer of another nationality as your fellow-countryman Sorms has done in his case. You have not done so and you have been given enough time. Therefore we cannot grant your application."

**Reads Lengthy Statement**

Mr. Sinnecker then produced a typewritten statement which he had prepared and which took him fully two hours to read. His first point was that the Municipal Council, in charging him, had clearly exceeded its rights. He referred to a letter from the local Chinese authorities stating: "If there is any other authority besides our registration department same is illegal."

"That is a pronouncement, without any authority at all, by a layman who is not capable of deciding the point," the Assessor said. "That is the point which the court has to decide. We cannot allow a pronouncement of a layman, whatever position he may occupy, to influence the decision of this court."

"When China declared war she took over all legal rights of Germans and Austrians," continued Mr. Sinnecker. "I recognise the authority which has been deputed to control Austrian and German subjects, which is the Bureau of Foreign Affairs."

"China's declaration of war had and could have no effect whatever on the constitution of this International Settlement," replied the Assessor. "It affected the status of individuals but not of this settlement."

The defendant said it was evident that a dispute existed between the S.M.C. and the Chinese local authorities as to the right to register enemy subjects in the settlement, and it was beyond doubt that the S.M.C. had no right to complain against him for not complying with regulations issued by the Waichiaopu. They therefore found themselves in a most interesting legal position, inasmuch as the Council charged him with disobeying Chinese regulations, though it was well aware of the fact that the Chinese did not want to interfere.

"What do you mean?" asked the Assessor. "You mean they don't want to have Germans registered in the settlement?"

"They don't want to interfere with the laws of the Municipal Council," replied the defendant. "The Municipal Council have interfered with the sovereign rights of Chinese in the settlement of Shanghai. Germans and Austrians have not become enemies of the S.M.C. I strongly object to the Council summoning me and I reserve to myself the right to hold the S.M.C. responsible for all the consequences for having exceeded their powers."

**Must Be Settled After War**

The defendant next contended that the charge was groundless. This was an international settlement—an extraordinary place, he held, and the matter should be carefully considered, because it would have to be adjusted when the war was over. Germans and Austrians were now subject to Chinese law, and he maintained that

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## MONEY COMING IN FOR LIBERTY BONDS

### Several Thousand Already Subscribed And Much More Certain In Shanghai Alone

The Liberty Loan campaign in China is beginning to bear fruit. The subscriptions already entered at the International Bank run far into five figures, and most of them have not yet come in. From one large Shanghai hong alone $10,000 gold has been assured. An equally large amount is expected from two others.

In other outports the same ratio will be maintained. Word came down from the Hankow committee yesterday that at least $20,000 and probably more would be subscribed in that port. Although no definite reports have come from Tientsin, a larger sum is expected from there.

Individual subscriptions are coming in also from far in the interior. Yesterday one from the center of a western province came in direct to the American Consulate.

Plans are maturing for Liberty Loan Day next Wednesday. The principal event will be the tiffin. This will be short and incisive. Short addresses will be made, the principal ones by Bishop Kilgore of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Rev. F L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's College.

## *Serious Food Riots In Austrian Cities Cause Martial Law*

### *Troops Forced To Fire On Mob, Killing And Wounding Many*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, October 17.—An interpellation in the Austrian Reichsrath recently revealed that serious food riots occurred in the town of Pilsen last August. Seventy shops were plundered and the troops fired on the mob, killing or wounding several persons. Martial law was subsequently proclaimed.

## FORMER GREEK CABINET FACES SERIOUS CHARGES

### Trial Of Members Recommended For Illegal Acts And Encouragement Of Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 17.—The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry has recommended the trial by the High Court of Justice of the members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, with the exception of Admiral Coundouriotis, the Minister of the Navy, for acts of illegality.

The charges against these Ministers include the illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1915, the restoration to the Turks of Macedonian territory, the surrender of the fortress at Rupel to the Bulgarians, the violation of the treaty of alliance with Serbia, encouragement of lack of discipline in the army and German propaganda and terrorism of the public.

## *German Sailors Mutiny at Ostend, Murdering Officer*

### *Refuse To Board Submarines But Are Subdued And 30 Arrested*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 18.—The Belgisch Dagblad reports that the German sailors at Ostend last week mutinied and refused to board the submarines. An officer was thrown into the sea. About thirty of the mutineers were arrested, hand-cuffed and sent to Bruges.

## *Majority of Austrian Army Has Tuberculosis*

### *63 Per Cent Afflicted With Dread Disease In 1916, Says Vienna Message*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, October 17.—A message from Vienna states that tuberculosis cases in the Austrian Army totalled sixty-three per cent during the 1st half of 1916 as compared with twelve per cent during the first half of 1915.

### Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

**For Japan:—**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Oct. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Oct. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Oct. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Oct. 27
**For U.S., Canada and Europe:—**
Via Vancouver .....Oct. 27
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....Nov. 10
**For Europe:—**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'zuoka M. Oct. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Nov. 4

## GERMANS CAPTURE MOON ISLAND ALSO AFTER NAVAL FIGHT

### Another Russian Stronghold In Gulf Of Riga Is Conquered

### FLEET WITHDRAWS

### Petrograd Reports Sinking Of One Of Its Battleships

### GUNS OUTRANGED

### Berlin Claims Capture Of 10,000 Prisoners On Oesel Island

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—The German official communique wirelessed this evening reports: We have captured Moon Island.

A Russian official communique reports that during a naval battle in the Gulf of Riga the Russian battleship Slava (13,500 tons: 18 knots: 700 men: four 12-inch: twelve 6-inch: completed 1905) was sunk.

The Russian official communique continues: The enemy completely occupies Oesel Island. We have destroyed everything of military utility.

The enemy penetrated the Gulf of Riga after depriving us of control of Irbe Channel and pressed back our Patrols in Moon Sound. Our battleships Grazhdanin and Slava and the cruiser Bayan (7,900 tons) engaged the enemy and drove back the van-guard. Our ships engaged the enemy's principal fighting units, including two dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurfurst type (25,650 tons: 10 12-inch). The enemy's artillery outranged that of our old ships, which defended the entrance for a considerable time until severe damage forced their retirement. The Russian battleship Slava received several hits beneath the water-line. Nearly all the crew were saved.

Our coast-batteries at the entrance to Moon Sound dispersed some torpedo-boats which attempted to approach our ships. Afterwards an enemy dreadnought put the batteries out of action.

Another detachment of our naval forces in Moon Sound kept back attacks from the north. Simultaneously a great number of air-craft dropped many bombs on our ships and harbors.

The enemy landed small detachments on Dago Island but our fire forced them to return to their ships. Subsequently an enemy cruiser and dreadnought bombarded the landing-place.

Our patrols report that fifty-five enemy ships are in the neighborhood of Oesel and Dago.

The German official communique wirelessed this afternoon reports:

Our captures on Oesel Island up to the present total 10,000 prisoners, only a few hundred escaping to Moon Island, and fifty guns.

Portions of our naval forces advanced through the mine-fields as far as the southern exit of Great Moon Sound, whither, after a short engagement, twenty Russian warships retired.

We silenced the batteries on Moon Island and the Esthonian coast. Our naval units are holding the eastern portion of Kassarwiek, barring the passage westwards.

The Russian artillery yesterday destroyed a number of bridges which were being thrown across the Dvina by the enemy.

## *Martial Law Revoked In Spnish Captral*

### *Minister Of War Resigns And General Marina Is Appointed Successor*

Madrid, October 17.—Martial law has been revoked. The Minister of War has resigned and General Marina has been appointed as his successor.

# BRITAIN PLANS CARE OF YOUTH AFTER WAR

### Elaborate Educational Program Formulated By An Investigating Committee

### FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING,TOO

### Plans Call For Annual Expenditure Which May Reach £8,000,000

London, September 10.—England already has determined what supervision shall be maintained over its young people, chiefly those between the aegs of fourteen and eighteen, after the war. The Board of Education appointed a Departmental Committee to investigate and report on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war. This committee has presented its final report, concerning which The British Medical Journal says:

"The committee was instructed to consider what steps should be taken to make provision for the education and instruction of children and young persons after the war, regard being had particularly to the interests of those who have been abnormally employed during the war, those who cannot immediately find advantageous employment, and those who require special training for employment.

"The main recommendations are two: The first is that a uniform elementary school-leaving age of fourteen should be established by statute for all districts, urban and rural, and that all exemptions, total or partial, from compulsory attendance below that age should be abolished. The second is that it should be compulsory for all young persons between 14 and 18 years of age to attend day continuation classes prescribed for them by the local education authority, during a number of hours to be fixed by statute, which should not be less than eight hours a week, for forty weeks in a year.

"There would be certain exceptions to this second provision; young persons aged not less than 16 years, who have passed the matriculation examination of a British university or completed a satisfactory course in a secondary school recognised by the board, would be exempt, as would young persons under efficient full-time instruction in some other manner than in a day continuation class.

"Most of the other recommendations are consequential: for example, the duty is imposed on local education authorities to provide continuation classes, and it is advised that where there is already a statutory limitation upon the hours of labor the permittted hours should be reduced by the number required for the continuation classes. These classes should, it is advised, include general practical and technical instruction, and provision should be made for continuous physical training.

"The committee lays stress upon the importance of physical training, and it is partly to make room for it that it desires the extensions in the time given to continuation classes to be planned upon the basis of eight hours rather than of six hours. The introduction of physical training, it is said, 'should carry with it the extension to the whole adolescent period of the advantages of a school medical service and also of clinical treatment, except in so far as that is rendered unnecessary in the case of young persons in employment who have already become eligible for medical benefits under the National Insurance act.'

"The committee mentions, without, so far as we gather, directly indorsing, Sir George Newman's opinion that it will probably be desirable to arrange for the medical inspection of all young persons at the age of 16, and again shortly before the age of 18. In connection with this matter the committee advises that the Board of Education and the Home Office should consider the desirability of transferring the work of certifying as to the physical fitness of children for employment under the Factory acts to the school medical officers.

"With regard to finance, the committee estimates that, apart from the provision of premises, by 1921, if all young persons between 14 and 18 not otherwise educated came within the operations of its scheme, there would be 2,600,000 pupils to deal with, who would require about 32,000 full-time teachers. It puts the gross maintenance cost at anything from £6,000,000 to £8,000,000 a year, in addition to the £1,000,000, or there-abouts, now spent upon the evening classes for juveniles. How much of this should be imposed upon the rates and how much upon taxes the committee does not decide.

"It realises that the smaller the burden the change imposes upon the rates the more readily will it be accepted by the councils and the ratepayers, and winds up by recommending 'that the State grants in aid of present as well as future expenditure on education be simplified and very substantially increased.'"

## TEA SITUATION BETTER

### Larger Supply In England Promised By Lord Rhondda

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The Times states that owing to the heavy increase in shipments to the United Kingdom since the summer, the situation in respect to tea stocks will be greatly improved in the near future. The new scheme for the control of supplies which Lord Rhondda is preparing, by means of which the Government will buy in Calcutta and Colombo, f.o.b., and ship at Blue Book rates, should go far to meet the difficulties due to advancing freights

# MACAO INVITES BIDS FOR OPIUM MONOPOLY

### Upset Price Of $1,056,666 A Year Fixed By Government

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Macao, October 19.—Tenders are invited until December 5 for the Opium Monopoly for the next five years at an upset price of $1,056,666 per annum on conditions identical with those of the present monopoly. The importation is allowed of 260 chests for local consumption and 240 to be boiled for exportation. The latter quantity may be increased for legitimate trade.

## Southern Troops Retake Hengshan

(Continued from Page 1)

a Peking report. Fierce fighting is now raging in the vicinity of that town. The report states that three divisions of Yunnan troops attacked one brigade and one regiment of Szechuen soldiers at Neikiang. The loyal troops were obliged to retreat."

A mandate is expected to be promulgated today publishing the numerous crimes of the Yunnanese troops, including their demand for pay in order to withdraw from Szechuen soil while more troops were poured into the province; the collection of taxes without governmental authority and the pillage of certain cities. The facts were entirely based on the reports of Chow Tao-kan, the Tuan protege, and Liu Tsun-hou, the slayer of former Tuchun Tai Kan of Szechuen.

The government has informed General Chow Tao-kan that his request to restore Liu Tsun-hou to the office of division commander has been granted and Liu is ordered to proceed to fight the Yunnanese immediately. He is to be pardoned for his murder of Tuchun Tai Kan and the military occupation of Chengtu.

Urgent requests for funds are daily received from Szechuen and Hunan. The Ministry of Finance during Wednesday and Friday remitted the sum of $3,000,000, yet a further advance of $500,000 is required by General Wu Kwan-shin. The Ministry is negotiating with the Bank of China in Chungking for the advance of the sum.

## TABLET FOR GUYNEMER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 17.—A marble tablet in memory of Captain Guynemer, the famous flyer, is being placed in the Chamber of Deputies.

# SWEDISH ENVOY IN U.S. ACTS ON MAIL SEIZURE

### Asks State Department To Secure Release Of Pouches Taken In Halifax

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 17.—Although no official statements are forthcoming, the newspaper correspondents in Washington persist in the story that the Swedish Minister has made representations to the State Department in an endeavor to secure the Swedish Diplomatic mail pouches alleged to have been seized at Halifax and now held by the British Embassy at Washington with the seals intact. The correspondents aver that the British Embassy does not desire to inspect the contents of the pouches but merely desires a guarantee from the Swedish Government that they contain nothing unneutral.

The New York Times says that at the request of the State Department the Swedish Minister has undertaken to cable Stockholm to endeavor to secure this guarantee.

## *Parliament to Record Gratitude to Armies*

### *Formal Resolution To Be Moved By The Premier On October 29*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—In the House of Commons Brigadier-General H. Page Croft asked when the House would have an opportunity of recording its gratitude to the armies of the Empire for their heroism in the successive victories gained by the Allies since July, 1916.

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that it is intended that a resolution on the subject shall be moved by the Prime Minister on the 29th. Its terms would be announced in a day or two.

## *Arab Force Makes Raid On Turkish Rail Lines*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—An official despatch from Egypt states that the Arabs early in October successfully raided the Turkish railway communications northward of Medina.

## *Veterans' Exemptions Given Where Possible*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—While the War Office is unable to grant a general exemption from Overseas Service to all the heroes of the early days of the war, arrangements are being made to meet hard cases.

## *New Bureau Is Opened For Teuton Registry*

### *Chinese Authorities Open Office For Germans And Austrians Outside Settlement*

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs yesterday issued a notice establishing a registration office outside the Settlement limits for Germans and Austrians. Henceforth German and Austrian adult males outside the Settlement must register twice a month, between th 14th and 15th, inclusive, and the 29th and 30th, inclusive, at the police station at 2097 Chaochow Road, outside the West Gate, or the station at 25 Paoshan Road. Women and children must register every three months.

### *Obituary*

**Sir William Byles, M.P.**

London, October 18.—The death is announced of Sir William Byles, M.P. for North Salford and an advanced Radical.

## BAKU OIL STRIKE OVER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Baku, October 17.—The strike in the oil-field has ended. Most of the men's demands have been conceded.

## *Figures Asked On Support Of Islands*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—In the House of Commons, today, Colonel Yate asked how many men Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus have furnished for war service. Mr. W. A. S. Hewins replied that it would not be in the public interest to give the figures, but there was no reason for dissatisfaction with the position.

# *Allies' Salient Becomes Deep Wedge In Flanders*

### But Mud Will Hamper Operations For The Rest Of This Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 17.—The official weekly review of the war draws attention to the fact that the French successes in the neighborhood of Houthulst Wood have given the Allied advance in Flanders the needed elbow-room and the character of the Ypres salient, which formerly was too large for masses of troops, has been completely changed. It is no longer a salient but an ever-extending wedge progressively driven into the German lines.

London, October 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The hostile artillery shelled vigorously various localities eastward of Ypres and our positions south-eastward of Poelcapelle.

The activity of our artillery continues. Successful counter-battery work was carried out and concentrated fire directed with good effect on a number of targets. A few prisoners were brought in.

There has been no further infantry action.

Great aerial activity prevailed yesterday. 98 bombs were dropped on enemy billets and hutments. The enemy's machines were very aggressive during the forenoon, making several flights over our lines. Of the eleven enemy machines brought down, three fell in our territory. Four others were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

Field-Marshal Haig earlier reported: Londoners carried out a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. Several of the enemy were killed or taken prisoners. Our casualties were light.

The hostile artillery was active southward of the Ypres Comines Canal and in the neighborhoods of Zoonnebeke and Broodseinde.

The German official communique wirelessed this afternoon reports: As a reprisal for the attack on Frankfort we again bombed Nancy.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says that the condition of the ground has become the chief trouble in Flanders. Not merely is No Man's Land a morass but the ground behind for some thousand yards is either a swamp or shell-craters brimful of ooze. Hence the superhuman difficulty of bringing up guns and munitions and demonstrating our superiority.

Drying winds have recently come, too late to counteract the torrential rains of last week, for when once Flanders mud is waterlogged in this season it will never get hard again throughout the winter The position of the British, however, is satisfactory compared with past winters for we have got the Germans in the mud-flats with a prospect of spending the winter under a colossal bombardment from our artillery.

The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has replied to the Mr. D. Lloyd George:

"The British Armies in France are proud of the congratulations of the War Cabinet and the generous appreciation conveyed in your message. All ranks are determined to achieve victory and are confident of doing so."

Paris, October 18.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

North of the Aisne our troops repulsed an attack against Vauclerc Plateau.

Artillery actions occurred at Maisons de Champagne, north of Souain and on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Bois de Chaume.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports: Yesterday evening enemy aeroplanes again bombed Nancy, killing or injuring some civilians. Six German aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday while five fell out of control in their own lines. French aeroplanes freely bombed railway-stations, factories, numerous munition-depots and bivouacs.

## *Strike Of Chemist Is On In Petrograd*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 17.—The chemists strike has begun. Only 32 out of 250 chemists shops in Petrograd are allowed to remain open.


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# Says Powers Should Form Real Trusteeship For China

## Child Declares Commission Government Would Save Country, Satisfy Nations And Meet Best Interests Of Japan

This is the concluding portion of an article by Richard Washburn Child from Collier's Weekly:

Broadly, Japan can have toward China one of three policies.

The first of these is political and territorial aggression made for strategic or economic purposes. If these aggressions are made, Japan will stick a four-tined fork into China following the semi-commercial, semi-political aggression which it is fair to say she begun and from which it is also fair to say she has not desisted. The top tine of this fork will enter Manchuria and through Manchuria go into Mongolia. Food, clothes, and a buffer against Russia are there. The second tine will go into the Shantung Peninsula, which reaches out as if it wanted to touch Japan. Strategic position, metals, and control of the Gulf are there. The third time will be pushed up the Yangtsze Valley, crowding the British domination. The Yangtsze is the trade-drainage key to China, and the iron supply is there and the antimony as well. The fourth time will be stuck into Fukien Province opposite Formosa. Power in Fukien means Protection of Formosa, a fairly good territory, and control of the seaway between Formosa and the mainland.

The idea that Japan will want great pieces of China is too absurd to entertain together with any admission that the Japanese are shrewd.

"The plain truth is that we are afraid of the Chinese," says the editor of the Japanese Herald of Asia. "Time and again they have been conquered, but they have absorbed their conquerors. History would repeat itself if we tried to establish our rule over the four hundred million Chinese. It would be the conquered who would do the gobbling up!"

Japan has had already some experience in Korea with a crowded, denuded, exhausted area where a standard of living prevails which is below that of the Japanese. Revolt and administrative expense are terrible burdens. Japan, if she goes in for territorial aggression from a desire for economic advantage, will choose the choice bits, as the other nations who have invaded China without any more color of right have done, and so, speaking plainly, have set Japan the example.

**Poor Helpless China: But—**

As to the method of aggression, nothing can be more plain than that Japan will not be forced to state, nor will she state, any policy at all. Naturally, she will want to keep China weak, and she can hardly be expected not to encourage disturbance and shake-ups in China through the agency of her secret political workers and her ambitious army officers in Chinese territory. She will not draw her sword from its scabbard if there is any way to avoid it. She will make secret treaties, agreements, and conspiracies with the corrupt Chinese officials in Peking, and by taking mortgages obtained by loans to government agencies and private industries will acquire chances to foreclose and have titles in fee. She will deal with the national government and the local authorities without patience and without the delusions about Chinese official character which some other foreigners chase as one chases will-o'-the-wisps.

I remember when I was in Peking some official and unofficial American were much excited in their opposition to the co-operation of American with Japanese capital. The particular venture was a contract with the Chinese Government to improve the Grand Canal. On its face anything that puts an improvement into China is a good thing for China and no questions asked. I suggested that American capital might come to China to make loans to China so that these loans might be misappropriated by greedy officials, because China has, if one is careful to conduct a thorough investigation of what is offered, some excellent security! Of course I admitted that trade with China, in the sense of delivering goods and receiving payment, was safe; but that, when one asked the American public to put its money where it would be bolted into China and irretrievably hitched to Chinese soil, some government—if not the American Government, then some other (France, Russia, Belgium, or Japan)—would have to be on hand to protect its subjects' share of the investment. China is a disorderly, risky place, susceptible to the hand of authority and without the slightest respect or admiration in the bottom of the heart for the lack of strength and authority. But the Chinese came and told me how unfair American-Japanese co-operation was to China. It helped Japan, which had wicked designs on poor China. It was like trading with the enemy, they said. They are a skilled lot in inviting sympathy. They almost persuaded me.

**'We Suffer No Delusions'**

But when I sat in my room in Tokio one night I heard the singing and cheerful clatter of many geisha girls. Something was going on in the banquet hall. I asked my Japanese acquaintance.

"Oh, that is the dinner given to Sheng and other Chinese," he said. "Count Terauchi, the Premier, and Baron Goto, the Minister of Home Affairs, are guests. The table decoration is a miniature lake surrounded by famous views of Japan done in dwarf trees. They cost a thousand yen. It is a dinner given to celebrate the co-operation of Chinese and Japanese capital—a huge investment, a new iron foundry for Japan! The Chinese have sold out their iron mines to bring the ore to the foundry in Japan. The deal has been going on for several months—the biggest iron deal—"

"Taking resources out of China!" I exclaimed. "Co-operation with the Japanese! Not a word of protest from the Chinese! And they told me they considered American co-operation with Japanese in making improvements in China a betrayal of Chinese trust in America!"

The Japanese smiled.

"You do not know the Chinese," said he. "You Americans have much to learn about the Chinese. We suffer no delusions."

That is true, and if these Japanese wish to follow a policy of aggression in China they will have infinite advantage in any competition of intrigue in China. With the policy of aggression Japan finds two great difficulties:

"One from within is the rising international moral sense of her people. The new Japan may oppose the old, particularly if the outside world does not enrage the new Japan by vituperating her."

The second reason, which arises from forces without, is that this policy antagonise the world. It invites everybody's dislike and suspicion. It does nothing to construct China's purchasing power. It helps to maintain a constant odoriferous, cancerous condition close to Japan. It invites war with powers which can thrash Japan. It is Germany's policy without Germany's strength. It breaks down the possibility of having a friendly market in China. It is ruinous to Japan's prestige. It involves the expenditure of money in military preparedness, a burden of taxation on the people—perhaps revolt within—but in any case a diversion of energy from an industrial growth and a building of influence, trade, and leadership in the Far East which would net Japan far greater returns no matter in what terms one chooses to figure.

**Opportunism Or Leadership?**

The second of the three policies Japan may adopt is that of opportunism. It is her present policy. One of Japan's diplomats said to me: "We adopt the policy of noninterference. We commit ourselves very little. We watch and wait, as your President Wilson says."

The trouble with this policy, announced by the Terauchi Ministry and described to me by Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, is that no one will quite believe it. If Japan follows it in good faith, she will continue none the less to invite suspicion and distrust. It will accomplish nothing to improve her neighbor and customer—China. If it is not in good faith, it is the first policy plus another layer of deception which the world will mark against the reputation and credit of Japan.

The third policy of the three which Japan may adopt in her dilemma about China is the policy of undertaking as to China a leadership in keeping with her place as the leader of the Oriental civilisations and one which shall commit Japan and those who join with her to a true and not a paper integrity of China and to a constructive assistance to that miserable country with its benighted millions, the government of which, no matter what its form, always turns out to be an agency of exploitation.

"But how can anyone solve the difficulties of China? How can help be given her?" are the questions Japanese leaders in politics, finance, and industry have been asking me.

"The United States, because of her willingness to keep out of China, and because of her missionaries, has gained the trust of the Chinese and has been less involved in the intrigue of nations at Peking. This is the strength of her position," says a Japanese who has been in Japan's service in Peking. "The United States has stood for the integrity of China and the Open Door. These are fine-sounding phrases. The other nations subscribe to them. But what have they availed? The integrity of China is not preserved. Outside nations, jealous of one another, fearing one another, set against one another by the instinctive sly policy of China's diplomacy, have been kept from doing anything for China on a business basis. They are forced back into a policy of obtaining, through loans to China and backdoor agreements and indemnities and penalties arising from Chinese disorders, footholds in China. The integrity of China has not been preserved. And the Open Door! What has ever come through the Open Door which has ever amounted to enough to reach the people of China with any substantial change in their state of civilisation? We Japanese live too near China not to see these realities. But in America you look upon China as a country which, helped by your policies, has been making great progress. America does not know China."

This man in substance is stating the fact.

**Shall We Favor Partition?**

Just as Japan has three possible policies toward China, we—in our position of responsibility, as a nation which has gained prestige by keeping our record clean in China and therefore our influence great, and of responsibility arising from the fact that, except for Japan, we are the only high-rate power on the Pacific—have before us three possible policies. Indeed, they are the three policies open to the group of nations interested in China. The first of these is partition of China.

If anyone thinks that this policy would not mean an immediate and tremendous boon to the people of China—excepting the smooth, deceptive, sympathy, inviting, benefit-digesting, ingratiating, officeholding or military overlord class—sentiment has run away with the thinker. The only cases for the Chinese in China are the foreign-controlled areas.

But there are insuperable difficulties in the fact that the world, fortunately, is making up its mind to stand against the partition and annexation of the weak by the strong and to maintain the principle that, except in cases in which disorder and backwardness amount to a menace to the peace of the world, government only by consent of the governed shall rule. In addition to this the partition of China could not be accomplished at a council table because there would be no agreement, and if there were an attempt to partition by separate action, it would mean war.

**Or Let Things Drift?**

The second policy is to let things drift on in China.

Toward this policy a great many Americans, entertaining fond hopes, incline. The Chinese officials have an almost mesmeric influence to spread a world-content with their temporising. Temporising is the first and foremost illusion in the Chinese officials, bag of tricks. But China under monarchy failed to move forward, and, according to Sun Yat-sen and other revolutionary leaders who helped to make her a republic, under her so-called republican government she slipped backward. I have seen with utter astonishment Americans in China—official and even business men—in the process of being deluded and flimflammed over and over again, forgetting yesterday while dazzled by the Chinese on the morrow and galloping on like the donkey whose driver holds an apple attached to the end of a whip in front of his nose.

That stronghold of American faith in Chinese officials, Chen Chin-tao, the Minister of Finance, is caught, indicted, and sentenced, and American faith is immediately pinned on some one else. The Chinese themselves will tell such Americans how weak is President Li, but it is not believed until he has gone through the wishy-washy performance in China's latest turmoil, and then it is forgotten. Americans are shown a handful of young foreign educated Chinese—very green and very callow in the main—and allow themselves to believe that, these orchids are representative of the growth of China. There is great attention paid to the question of virtues in the much-advertised "Character of the Chinese;" it is simply attention diverted from the reality of results. During peace in China it is prophesied that China will have a fine republic inside of ten years. When the republic blows up, the time is extended to one hundred years, and when peace is restored the time contracts to ten years again.

These evidences of faith, based on anything but results, arise from the American desire to see China create her own welfare, from the natural, human desire to be a patron of China and preempt the right of being her friend, philosopher, and guide, from a failure to provide a better plan, and from a complete absence of recognition that China without a stronger remedy will continue to be governed by a government which performs effectively none of the functions of true government—defense and safety of her people, a system of justice and passable courts, communications, honest collection of taxes and honest expenditure of revenue, schools, and so on. The result of such faith and temporising is twofold.

With in China it tends to tolerate, the continuance of perverted individualism among the people and the continuance of the straw government which exists principally to play one foreign power against another, spilling concessions on the way. But that is not all. It tends to keep in the present state the situation in which, no matter what may be the declared policy of foreign nations—"Integrity of China" and "Open Door"—the old game of selfish encroachment on China, and obstruction of any business-like co-operative endeavor to put China on her feet, goes on.

**Or Shall We Co-operate?**

Suppose, then, Japan now comes to the United States asking us to define a better policy—one which will naturally do something for China, to give her real and not paper protection, to make the contribution of interest and friendship have a delivery to the miserable, unfortunate people of China—one which will solve Japan's dilemma and make China a field for foreign as well as native opportunity. What will we answer?

There is a chance to do something for China. Because of her present unmasked weakness the time is ripe. It is not the remedy of the old-fashioned diplomat who shrinks from positive action. It is not based upon the aggression of the strong upon the weak, but upon practical assistance to the weak by the strong.

Suppose Japan and the United States, joined in action, go to Great Britain and then the other foreign powers and make this proposal:

We will offer to China a temporary trusteeship of her administration.

These to be its features:

1. A treaty declaring that all foreign concessions, vested rights, and privileges shall remain exactly as they are during the trusteeship. In this way we will eliminate the discords of foreign political interests in China.

2. A board of administrative trustees to consist of one Chinese, one Japanese, and one member to be chosen by the other foreign powers, the members to be the most capable men each party in interest can choose for the purpose.

3. This board to have the administration of taxation, tariff, currency, and expenditure, police powers and the labor of establishing in China a system of justice, of education, and of communication.

4. A policy of the board to create as fast as possible, under its direction, an administrative force consisting of Chinese.

5. Under its protection, an opportunity for the provinces of China to institute self-governing systems and a plan for a federated central government to which the trustees may finally turn back the administration of China.

If it is objected that the foreign powers will not agree, the answer is that even an attempt to bring them to do so will "smoke out" their selfish ambitions, tend to define the policy of each, and do something to bring the policies nearer together for the good of China and of world peace.

If it is objected that the Chinese will not accept the proposal, the answer is that the proposal will have an effect upon China and her people which will tend to sober China and make her conscious of her precarious situation.

But if the proposal is put into effect Japan will be relieved from her dilemma. Her attitude toward this proposal will define her policy toward China. Japan will be guaranteed against the aggression of foreign nations in Asia which she says may threaten her own safety. She can reduce her military expense. She can win Chinese friendship and the Chinese market. She can turn her remarkable energies and the forces of her strong, virile nationalism into industrial prosperity and the leadership of civilisation in Asia. This opportunity is a challenge to the statesmanship of Japan and the United States.

# Kremla On Trial For Murder of Marecek

## Case Arising From Austrian Consulate Raid Begun In Mixed Court

Heinrich Kremla, charged with the murder of Joseph Marecek during the raid on the Austrian Consulate last August, went on trial before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Wong in the Mixed Court yesterday.

When the proceedings were opened Assessor Jones assigned Mr. G. D. Musso as counsel for the defendant.

Mr. K. E. Newman then stated that the evidence of Mr. Peter of the Austrian Consulate had been given in Court previous to the leaving of the enemy officials and that he had at that time opened the case. Mr. Musso, however, had not heard the evidence or the opening argument. He therefore read Mr. Peter's testimony regarding the actual shooting, said by the witness and claimed by Kremla to have occurred in the official's room and to have been in defense of Peter's life. Mr. Newman outlined the case briefly and called the first witness, Joseph Schubert, to the stand.

Schubert, who was one of the four men who entered the Consulate on the morning of August 15, gave evidence similar to that given during the course of his own trial. He told of coming to Shanghai with other revolutionaries following the failure of the Tientsin conspiracy, for the purpose of seizing the Austrian ships in the river. They received instructions from their leader Krempasky, in Tientsin, to seize the Austrian Consulate, but had no intention of making the attempt on that particular night until Kremla had insinuated himself into their confidence, proclaimed revolutionary tendencies" and proposed an immediate attack. He then told of how Marecek, Kremla, Brazzanovich and he had entered the Consulate. Kremla and Marecek had gone upstairs. He heard Kremla call: "Open! Open!" and then, immediately, two shots, and Marecek had staggered downstairs, and fallen dead on the porch.

Cross-examination of the witness is to be begun Monday.

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. Ellis.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Japan:—Mr. V. Carties, Mr. and Mrs. Yonegawa.

Per I.-C. s.s. Wingsang from Foochow:—Capt. and Mrs. Campbell.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mrs. Voigt.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Rev. J. B. Lepers

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Calonel and Mrs. Totarionoff, Mr. and Mrs Bo Nael Ramsay, Messrs. Hunter, J. Frost, Hsusin Luk, Loo Yu Chuen, W. J. Mortinore, Gordon, and W. M. Raidlow. From Chenkiang:—Mr. F. C. Liverett.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from San Francisco, etc.:—Mr. Chak' Man-au, Mrs. Ng Tze-au, Miss Chui Au, Miss Mui Au, Master Nau Au, Master Yu Au, Mrs. Yoi Tze-au, Mrs. Leung Tze-au, Mr. John N. Berridge, Mr. L. G. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Crawford, Mr. Beverly T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Drake, Miss Doris Drake, Mr. and Mrs. C. Emberger, Mrs. Lillian Forum, Master Peter Forum, Mr. John Gilliam, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gallagher, Mrs. Florence M. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Wing Ching-ho, Miss Shui Kee-ho, Miss Kate Landers, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Leonard, Mr. George Lynch, Master and Mrs. Hunter Mann, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Neill, Mr. G. K. Nuttall, Mrs. Martha H. Powell, Miss Matha B. Powell, Miss Margaret C. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pardoe, Mr. and Mrs. E. Poskitt, Miss Phyllis M. Poskitt, Master Edward G. Poskitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Parlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross, Miss Vera Ross, Mr. Emilio Ruhstaller, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rodriguez, Rev. Joseph Tetlie, Mrs. J. Tetlie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Temkin, Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Exter, Mr. Albert T. Wignall, and Mr. Edwin C. Williams.


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# Sinnecker Case Finished; Judgment Next Monday

(Continued from Page 1)

the presence of a foreign Assessor in his case could not stand for a moment. This was a point of special interest for future purposes—for the British community in particular. All criminal cases against German and Austrian subjects had come before the British Assessor (Mr. Grant Jones), who was assuming the power of the Chinese Magistrate. It was significant that the American, Italian or Japanese Assessors did not sit in these cases, he said.

The defendant was referring to "sovereign rights in the settlement" as they were in 1862 when the Assessor interjected that the present Mixed Court was constituted in 1911 with the consent and concurrence of the German and Austrian Consuls. Therefore going further back than 1911 was useless, because they were bound by the proclamation of 1911.

Mr. Sinnecker next contended that the S.M.C., in issuing the registration notification, had acted ultra vires. The regulations issued by the Waichiaopu in Peking applied to all China.

"You admit that the registration regulations are applicable all over China?" asked Assessor Jones.

"Yes."

"And you say that this settlement is Chinese territory?"

"Yes."

"Therefore it follows that those regulations are the law in this settlement?" said the Assessor.

"Yes. Quite so," said the defendant.

The defendant next referred to the letter of Mr. Siffert, Senior Consul, to the Chinese authorities asking for a copy of the regulations to be enforced in the settlement. He asked that Mr. Siffert be summoned to Court as a witness so that he could ask him some questions.

At this stage of the proceedings, a stick was dropped in the rear of the court where many enemy subjects were assembled as spectators.

"Was that an accident or an attempt to applaud?" demanded the Assessor. "If it was an attempt to applaud every foreigner in Court must leave the Court."

A police officer informed the Assessor that the stick had been dropped by accident.

**Neutrals' Rights Affected**

Mr. Sinnecker resumed, stating that the copy of the regulations was sent to the Senior Consul as a matter of courtesy. It was evident that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs had not received instructions from Peking to hand over the regulations for the S.M.C. to enforce them in the settlement. The Senior Consul wanted the regulations enforced in the settlement, but he did not even think it necessary to call a ratepayers' meeting or a Consular Body meeting. The action taken by the Council, or better, the British police, was contrary to established custom; it was without precedent in the history of the settlement. There were still neutrals and neutral Consuls here, and their rights were to a certain extent affected. The neutrality of Shanghai had been given up merely to molest and harass the German and Austro-Hungarian subjects.

His next contention was that the S. M. C. was simply an administrative body, acting under the Land Regulations and independent of Peking orders. He maintained that the local Chinese authorities had no executive power to enforce their regulations in the settlement.

"Then why did you register with them?" asked the Court.

"The local Chinese authorities have no executive power in the settlement, and the S. M. C. can only act under the Land Regulations," said the defendant.

"Therefore these registration regulations cannot be enforced at all?"

"No."

"That is your argument?" inquired the Assessor.

"Yes," replied the defendant.

"And your registration with the Bureau for Foreign Affairs was illegal?"

Defendant—No, it is not illegal. It is legal.

The Assessor—That is contradictory.

Defendant—No, it is not contradictory at all. China has never given up sovereign rights over the settlement.

Defendant next asked, by whom the two German newspapers in Shanghai were suppressed on China's declaration of war. They were suppressed by the local Chinese authorities, which, in this instance, were recognised by the S. M. C., he declared.

The Assessor—No, no. They were suppressed by this Court at the request of the local Chinese authorities.

Defendant—This court had to instruct the S. M. C. to carry it out?

The Assessor—Quite so.

Defendant—And the S. M. C. acted with the kind permission of the Senior Consul.

The Assessor—No, by order of this court.

Defendant—The Senior Consul put his personal signature to it. This was not done looking to the future, but merely to satisfy personal prejudice.

**Cites German Bank Closing**

Defendant then referred to the German Bank, which he said was sealed by the Police on a request made by the local Chinese authorities. In another case certain arms were taken from Germans in the settlement and removed to Chinese territory; they were not kept in the settlement. It was absurd, defendant submitted, to try to construe the meaning of the words "local authority" (Di Faung Kwang) as referring to the S. M. C. If the "local authorities" were ever meant to be the S. M. C. the S. M. C. would have seized the arms. On the contrary the S. M. C. assisted the local Chinese authorities to execute and enforce the Peking Regulations. It was ridiculous to assist the Chinese in one instance, and then to refuse to agree to the registration of Austro-Hungarian and German subjects under the Chinese jurisdiction.

Mr. Sinnecker added that he had obeyed the orders of the competent Chinese authorities in Shanghai, and therefore he considered the complaint laid against him as groundless, unjustified and malicious; and he would request the Chinese Magistrate to keep in mind the fact that he had acted in conformity with the regulations issued by the Chinese Government.

"You must address the Court and not the Magistrate" said the Assessor. I am a Judge of this court.

"I don't recognise you, Mr. Grant Jones," said Mr. Sinnecker. "You are biassed. I got it from the learned Assessor myself at the last hearing that this is a Chinese Court.

"I sit here as a Judge," said the Assessor.

"You are only an Assessor" replied the defendant. "You are not a Judge. The Chinese Magistrate is the proper Judge here. You are usurping his power; you are prostituting his power."

The Assessor—Mr. Sinnecker, you will withdraw that word prostitute, otherwise I shall commit you to prison.

Defendant—Very good, I shall withdraw the word prostitute, but I say you are usurping the Magistrate's power.

The Assessor—You will withdraw that also, or I will commit you to prison.

Defendant—I will withdraw it under one consideration.

The Assessor—You will withdraw it without any consideration.

Defendant—If you will give me intelligent proof that you———

The Assessor—You will withdraw the whole of those remarks which you made just now or I will commit you to prison.

Defendant—Very well then, I shall withdraw them.

Concluding, Mr. Sinnecker said that at the present time the Municipal Council was at variance with the Chinese Government as to sovereign rights in Shanghai, and the matter was still undecided. He thought there was nothing else to do but to dismiss the complaint against him with costs to be paid by the S. M. C.

**Mr. Newman's Statement**

Mr. Newman said that defendant, by his admissions, had practically proved to the court what the prosecution had been trying to prove. Defendant's speech contained the greatest number of contradictions that it had ever been counsel's good luck, or bad luck, to listen to in that court before. The defendant's argument apparently was that since she declared war China was entitled to promulgate whatever regulations she liked with regard to enemy subjects living in China; that the Municipal Council, or the Consular Body and the Council—he would call it the executive body in charge of the Settlement—was the only body that could execute any orders or law within the Settlement; that the only laws which could be carried out in the Settlement were those which appeared in the Land Regulations; and therefore although China might be justified in making regulations regarding enemy subjects in the settlement, yet there was nobody in existence to enforce them because they did not appear in the Land Regulations. If that was the case, Mr. Newman said, the international settlement of Shanghai would not be in existence at all. Mr. Sinnecker seemed to forget that there was a criminal code of China—the laws of China—which were administered every day in that court. Counsel would give an instance of the Austro-Hungarian subject Kremla, and ask how he was brought before that Court. The only regulations which that court could administer were the settlement regulations, also the laws of China. Enemy subjects were unrepresented in Shanghai and were therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. The Senior Consul acted as the medium of communication between the Chinese Government and the Municipal Council, and the Chinese Government had no power to order the local Chinese authorities to enforce regulations in the settlement.

"They could not have their cake and eat it," Mr. Newman proceeded. According to Mr. Sinnecker's argument, either the local authorities could administer Chinese law in the settlement or they could not. Mr. Sinnecker could not argue both ways to suit his argument on a particular part of his case. The prosecution, of course, contended, and it was without doubt, that the Chinese authorities were the first to agree that they did not, had not, and did not wish to carry out Peking promulgations in the settlement.

Mr. Newman submitted that there were two grounds on which the Council were entitled to carry out the registration regulations, viz. (1) that they were Chinese law and as such could, with the consent of the Consular Body, which was given in Mr. Siffert's letter, be administered in the settlement. The court would have to consider what the object of registration was, and the Council's second ground for enforcing a law of China in the settlement was for the maintenance of peace and good order. The Council had already had an application from an Austrian asking them to withdraw the permit from another Austrian on the ground that the first named was in fear of his life.

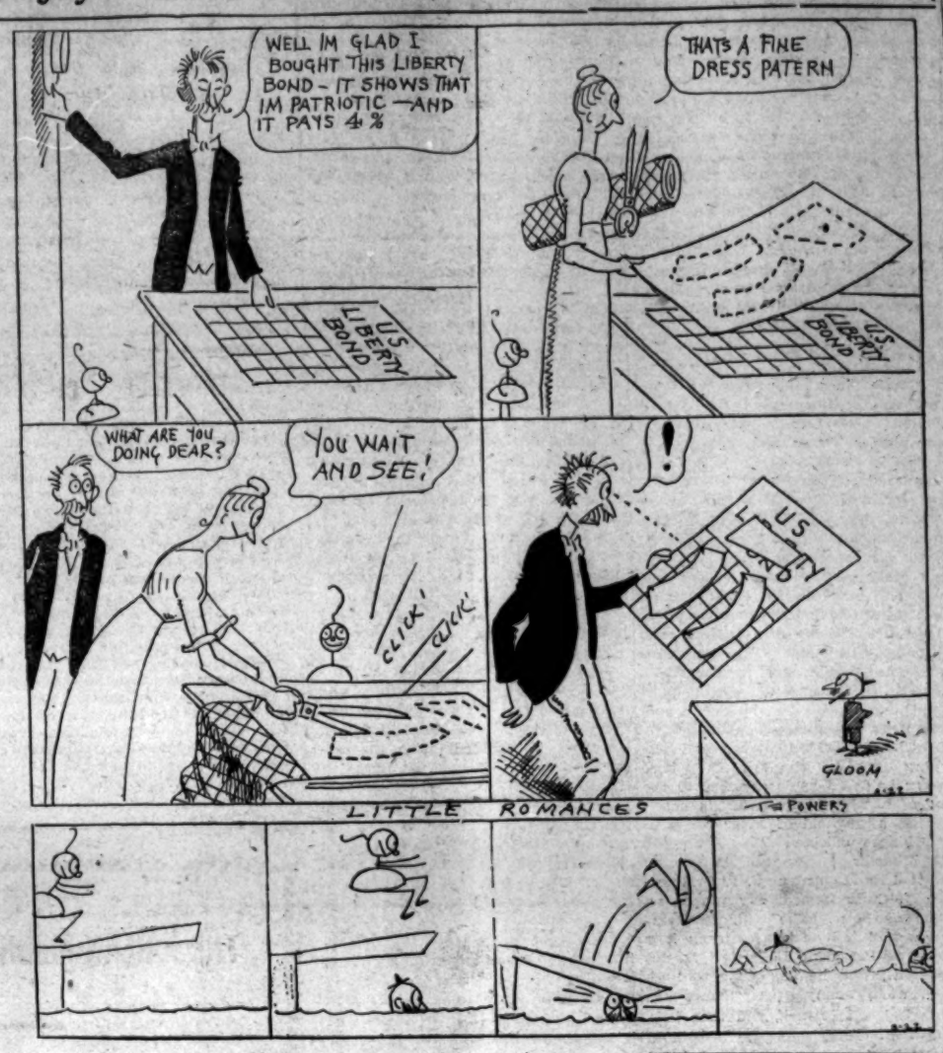
Counsel asked that the Court order Mr. Sinnecker to register within a specified time, and failure to do so would, of course, be contempt of Court.

Mr. Newman concluded by saying that he would refrain from commenting on the many statements in Mr. Sinnecker's speech—some of which were, in the circumstances, of the grossest ill taste.

A request by Mr. Sinnecker for another remand was refused.

The Assessor announced that the decision of the Court would be given next Monday.

## Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers


WELL IM GLAD I BOUGHT THIS LIBERTY BOND - IT SHOWS THAT IM PATRIOTIC —AND IT PAYS 4%
US LIBERTY BOND
THATS A FINE DRESS PATERN
US LIBERTY BOND
WHAT ARE YOU DOING DEAR?
YOU WAIT AND SEE!
CLICK' CLICK'
!
US LIBERTY BOND
GLOOM
LITTLE ROMANCES
TOM POWERS

## Siccawei Weather Report

18.—Very fine weather at Shanghai, elsewhere ,more generally, overcast. The barometers have begun to fall moderately in the central districts. Adepression is still tying over the coasts of Pechthli. A typhoon is travelling Weshwarts, South of Luzon.

19.—Overcast, glooung and misty weather. The barometers are still falling.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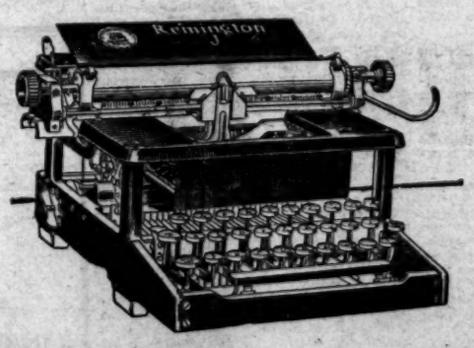


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( In Chinese )

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THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

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100 c.p. „ 1.00 „

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MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

# FIRST FOOTBALL GAME WILL BE PLAYED TODAY

### Police Club And St. Xavier's Will Inaugurate Season This Afternoon

The football season will be inaugurated today. The first game will be between the Police Football Club and St. Xavier's. It will be played at the Police Ground this afternoon at 2.45.

The following will be the line-up for St. Xavier's: E. J. Bretfeld, P. Oliveros (Capt.), H. Favacho, W. Favacho, V. Eliot, V. Xavier, A. Gutierrez, L. Encarnacao, J. Gioulius, A. Aguiar, P. Xavier.

## Cricket

A cricket match between the St. Xavier's Old Boys and the Police will be played on the Police Recreation Ground at 3 p.m. today.

The Police will be represented by Messrs. Yorke, Biggs, Quayle, Page, Clissold, Hamilton, Howells, Watson, Robertson, Jefferson and Doyle.

Reserves:—Bridger and Kilkenney.

## *King George Receives President of Portugal*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—The President of Portugal was received by the King at Buckingham Palace today. His Majesty returned the call at the Portuguese Legation and subsequently gave a luncheon in honor of the President at Buckingham Palace. Lord Derby gives a dinner in honor of the President tonight.

The President of Portugal, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that this terrible conflict has already made the two oldest allies in the world closer allies than ever. "My country is always certain as to what will be the end and, through good and evil, Portugal will continue with her allies. What I saw during my recent visit to the battlefield and what Sir Douglas Haig's splendid troops are doing, makes me more certain than ever of our sure victory." The President expressed much gratification at the cordiality shown by the King and Queen and Sir Douglas Haig.

## GEDDES TO CONTEST SEAT

London, October 18.—Brigadier-General A. C. Geddes, M.D., Director of National Service, has been appointed as the official party candidate in the Bye-Election at Basingstoke.

## *News Brevities*

Hongkong papers bring news of the death of Mr. F. E. McHugh, manager of the Standard Oil Company at Canton. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. McHugh both became ill from something they had eaten. Mrs. McHugh soon recovered but her husband at first improved and then had a relapse and died. He leaves a widow and a young son.

* * *

A call for French-Chinese interpreters for service with the labor battalions is made in the Journal de Pekin. Two-year contracts at a salary of 200 to 250 francs a month are offered. Free passage also is given.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Noel Ramsay returned yesterday from Hankow and Peking.

* * *

Mr. A. G. N. Ogden of the British consular service has been transferred from Hankow to Tsinanfu.

* * *

The seventh annual general meeting of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. will be held at the head office, 71 Szechuen Road, Wednesday, October 31.

* * *

Mr. Howard Bourne, a singer who has been heard in two or three concerts here the last week, leaves Shanghai today on the Pacific Mail steamer Venezuela for Manila, where he intends to stay a few weeks. While there he hopes to give one or two concerts. On leaving Manila, he will proceed to Australia, by way of India, before returning to the States, where he will join the colors.

* * *

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela leaves today for Hongkong via Manila at 3.30 p.m. instead of noon, as previously advertised.

## AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

Future meetings of the American Song Service will be held at 4.30 p.m. instead of at 5 p.m. as heretofore. For tomorrow afternoon, the meeting will be held in the Assembly Room on the fifth floor of the Palace Hotel. The Rev. C. E. Patton of Canton, will deliver an address. Special music will be provided. All Americans and their friends are cordially invited.

## *Unclaimed Cablegrams*

**Commercial Pacific Cable Co.**

Sept. 27th—Chitradco, Shanghai; New York.
Oct. 9th—Military Governor Fu, Shanghai; Washington.
Oct. 11th—Napier, Passenger, Empress Russia, Shanghai; Manila.
Oct. 15th—Henry Ip Pc 88, Sange Road, Shanghai; Los Angeles, Cal.
Oct. 18th—Ranjohn, Shanghai; San Francisco.

# COTTON DEALERS' STRIKE CAUSES SERIOUS LOSSES

### Cotton Junks With Cargo Of 700,000 Catties Tied Up At Nantao Bund

More than 240 cotton junks and cotton weighing 700,000 catties are tied up and all the cotton hongs in Shanghai are affected as a result of the fight beween the Chinese cotton dealers and the Cotton Testing Bureau in Nantao. The dealers accuse members of the staff of the bureau of bribery and refuse to deliver their cotton unless the bureau is abolished. The number of shippers involved is 1,500.

Mayor Shen Pao-chang of the Native City in a proclamation Thursday forbade the Cotton Bureau to hold any samples of cotton for an undue length of time and to impose fines on shippers who adulterate their goods with water. In a message to the Director, Shen Cheng-yi, he also severely reprimanded him for negligence of duty and demanded the dismissal of the employes who are guilty of receiving bribes. The dealers were not satisfied, however, and want the bureau abolished.

Mayor Shen yesterday issued another order instructing the police to arrest anybody who attempts to prevent the traders from pursuing their trade with the hongs. But the traders remained inactive, apparently resolved to hold on for their demand.

# *Problem of Soldier After War Discussed*

### *British Government To Announce Policy For Settling Men Over-Seas*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a number of questions with regard to the financial assistance to be given by the Imperial Government to soldiers and sailors for land-settlement over-seas after the war, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the recommendations of the Empire Settlement Committee necessitated fresh legislation. He hoped shortly to announce the policy of the Government in this matter. The report of the committee had been communicated to the Over-seas Governments and comments invited.

## K.C.M.G. FOR BROOKING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—The Press Bureau announces Major-General Brooking has been created a K.C.M.G. in recognition of his services in connection with the capture of Ramadie.

# OUR DAY DONATIONS NET SUM OF £670,000

### American Red Cross Society Gives £200,000 To British Cause

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—Irrespective of street collections, the donations for "Our Day" total at present upwards of £670,000.

The large contributions included the People of Victoria, £155,000; Sir Ernest Cassel, £25,000; the Queensland Division, £12,500; the People of South Australia, £5,105; the People of Nigeria, £8,424; the People of Nyasaland, £1,900; the People of Bolivia, £3,630; Messrs. Rothschild and Sons, £2,000; Lady Strathcona, £2,000, and Lady Wernher, £2,000.

The American Red Cross Society has given a donation of £200,000.

The King has given a donation of £10,000 to the "Our Day" fund, the Queen $1,000 and the Prince of Wales £3,000. Last year's contributions were £5,000 from King George and £1,000 from the Prince of Wales.

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*

Peking, October 19.—A Red Cross Fete was held yesterday in Central Park by the courtesy of the Chinese Government. It was very successful, being patronised by large numbers of Chinese.

## HOW ASKEWS MET DEATH

London, October 18.—The well-known authors Claude and Alice Askew died from exhaustion after their rescue from rafts.

Since War broke out

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**WEATHER**

*Fine weather. Strong winter monsoon along the whole coast.*

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 20, 1917

## Where The Issue Now Rests

*(From the New York World)*

IN many respects the most important words in President Wilson's history-making reply to the Vatican's peace proposals are these:

> Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

No other statement made by any responsible head of a Government since the beginning of the war has cleared away so much diplomatic rubbish and corrected so many diplomatic blunders. No other statement has obliterated so many doubts as to the real aims and objects of this war.

President Wilson can see no enduring peace in a dismembered Germany. He can see no enduring peace in a commercial war after the war. He can see no enduring peace in a Germany loaded down with punitive damages and inspired by resentment to revenge. He can see no enduring peace that does not look toward the future and not toward the past. And he is right.

James M. Beck expressed an opinion which The World wholly shares when he said yesterday that it was a matter for regret that the Allies, when they answered President Wilson's peace note of last December in respect to their aims and objects in this war, did not make the same kind of a reply that the President has made to the Vatican proposals.

As Mr. Beck puts the case:

> The reply which the Allies then made, while just in its terms, had an inevitable tendency to consolidate Germany, reinvigorate its determination to fight to the end, and as a necessary consequence to strengthen the waning power of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

President Wilson's masterful reply will have the very opposite effect in Germany and will give strength and purpose to the rising spirit of democracy in that unhappy land.

The Allies' answer looked no further than certain territorial adjustments. It did not drive to the heart of the issue, as the President has done, and it gave the German Government an opportunity to appeal to the German people for renewed sacrifices to prevent the dismemberment of the empire. It had a similar effect in Austria-Hungary, which regarded itself as threatened with complete obliteration by the terms which the Allies advanced.

An equally great mistake was the Paris conference which planned a business boycott of Germany after the war as a measure of continuing reprisals. In other words, the Germans were to be kept in a permanent state of hunger and poverty, and their condition in peace was to be no less miserable than their condition in war. The immediate consequence of it was to rally all the German people to more vigorous effort, and it gave to the German autocracy the chance to reassert its claim to be the defender of the German people against the plots to destroy them.

President Wilson has repaired this damage in so far as it is reparable, and the enthusiasm with which his note has been received in Great Britain proves that there was no substantial body of public opinion behind the extremist measures that had been advanced.

We can already see in the editorial comment of the German-language newspapers in the United States a possible reflection of opinion in Germany. Instead of sneering at the President's terms, instead of damning the note with faint praise, there is an astonishing measure of approbation and applause. The justice and righteousness of his demands receive an almost instinctive recognition.

In the light of this noble state paper, it will no longer be possible for any man to say that the United States has entered into a commercial or a capitalistic war against Germany, or that the object of the conflict is to impoverish Germany for the aggrandizement of the financial and commercial classes among Germany's trade competitors. Nor can any man say that the President is asking more for ourselves than he is willing to concede to the German themselves.

Americans, better than anybody else, are capable of understanding this situation, because they once fought a great civil war for objects not wholly unlike those that the President now defines, and they sealed it with a peace not unlike that which he now advocates. That war was against slavery and secession, and when slavery and secession were crushed the war ended. The North did not seek the destruction of the South. It did not load the Southern people down with punitive damages. It did not dismember the Southern States. It did not wage a commercial war after the war. It made a permanent peace, and when the institution of Prussianism is destroyed the way will be open to the Germans for a permanent peace.

The only question really at issue is whether the German people themselves will assist in the overthrow of Prussianism, whether they will shorten the war or lengthen it, or whether all the work of emancipation must be done by the armies and fleets of the Allies.

## The Butterfly

We thought she was a butterfly,
An empty headed fool
Who sought the gay frivolities
When sterner aims should rule.

She craved the honey of the bloom
And never sipped the gall;
The meaning of the tragedies
She never knew at all.

But now her son is khaki clad—
Of unimagined things,
How strange to think a buterfly
Should give an eagle wings!

McLandburgh Wilson.

## In Absence

*From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The winds blow loud, the winds breathe low,
They skim above the sea,
And oh, it seems so long ago
She said good-by to me!

The winds they drive the whitening spray
Across the yellow sands,
And oh, she is so far away.
And in such alien lands!

She sees the dim horizon dip
And melt into the blue.
But see you, Love, the phantom ship
That brings my heart to you?

Edward Fuller.

## Black Africa

*(From The Christian Herald)*

Nearly one-fourth of the earth's land surface is comprised within the continent of Africa, and it is as far around the coast of Africa as it is around the world. Every eighth person of the world's population lives in the Dark Continent. The blacks double their number every forty years and the whites every eighty years. There are 843 languages and dialects spoken among the blacks of Africa, but only a few of them written.

## The Candle Still Burns

*(From The Popular Science Monthly)*

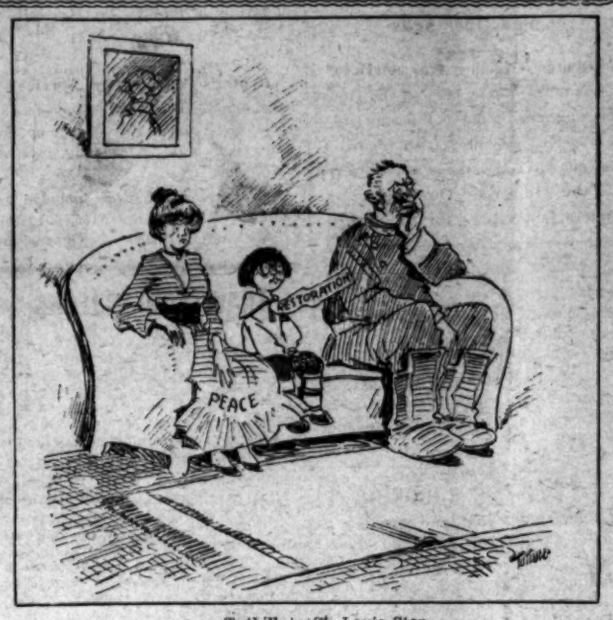
Nowadays we think of light in terms of electricity or gas lamps, but it will surprise some to learn that the average daily expenditure for candles in this country alone this year will be about $67,000. On this scale the valuation of the 1917 production of candles in the United States will total a round $20,000,000.

## Married In Haste Perhaps

*(From Law Notes)*

Hurry vs. Hurry, 138 La. 391, was an action for a divorce.

## Her Little Brother




*—Tuthill, in St. Louis Star*

## The Children Of Blinded Soldiers

By Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart

*To the Editor.*

Dear Sir.—From the most distant parts of the Empire has come sympathy and support for the work of caring for the Soldiers and Sailors blinded in the war. The work that is done at St. Dunstan's Hostel, in Regent's Park, London, is known all over the world: how the blinded men are cared for and taught to overcome their handicap, and discover how to be happy again and useful members of society. These men learn trades that enable them to earn money sufficient, with their pensions, to keep up a home of their own. The married men with children receive from the Government a weekly allowance for each child they may have, and for every child born within nine months of the time of their discharge. But, of course, there is no allowance for children born after the blinded man has left the Army, nor any allowance for the children of men who marry after their disablement.

I think there ought to be; for this reason I wish to put before you my plan.

There is at St. Dunstan's a debating club.

Once a week the blinded soldiers discuss various topics of interest. When the question "Should Blind Men be Married?" was raised, the answer in the affirmative was unanimous.

It is obviously the happiest fate that could befall the young soldier who has lost his sight. Many blinded in the war have already found for themselves wives—very charming and helpful wives, as I know.

I would like to see all the single men married; but to make for their children and for the increasing families of the married men an allowance of 5s. a week for each child until the age of 16 will require a large sum of money—not less than £250,000. Is it not worth it to help these men who, because of their valor, must live always in darkness, and to provide for the children whom they will never see?

There was received the other day at St. Dunstan's a letter that it is interesting to quote—a letter from the wife of one of the soldiers married since he lost his sight in the war.

"My husband," she writes, "came down for the week-end. He was so excited about baby, and he said he was as happy as could be. It was rather hard at first to watch him with the baby—to see him feeling its little hands and face, but it cheered me to hear how merrily he spoke of it."

The children of the blind, I need not point out, must grow up to responsibilities unknown to other children.

It is one of the chief claims of St. Dunstan's that the sightless learn there to regain their spirit of independence. But the blind require always a certain watchfulness—there must be times when they feel for a hand to guide them, and depend on the voice that can read and describe. On his children the blind man will come to rely; and it stands to reason that the better they are brought up the more reliable they will be—these little ones who must from the earliest age learn to be observant and considerate and even self-sacrificing.

Orion, according to the ancient fable, though blinded, regained his sight by turning his vacant eyes towards the rising sun. The blinded soldier will see again through the children who come to brighten his home. To all of us the vivid impressions of childhood make an immense appeal. The children of the blinded man will be messengers from the outside world, the storytellers of the day's history: they will come with their narratives of things seen: they will be the heralds of Spring, the reporters of the first snowdrop, they will make known to the blind man where the birds are nesting in the country hedgerows and what new cottages the builder is erecting in the village street.

The newly blind have an extraordinary sympathy with children, because in a sense they too are beginning again with impressions of a novel order.

To provide 5s. a week for the care of each child of the blinded soldiers—it is not much, is it? to ask of those who possess all the joys of sight and for whom these men made their sacrifice.

But the total sum required is large. To raise it will demand a great effort—one of those outbursts of generosity which, fortunately, have been by no means uncommon since the war began. Something like a quarter of a million is needed, and needed quickly, because a plan of this kind cannot well be started until the means are secured for its fulfilment.

If children's allowances are promised to those who marry, the payment of the allowances must be assured, and what is done in the case of one man must be done in the case of all. It is for this reason that the money required should be raised at once—a method both more economical and obviously more satisfactory than to resort to annual appeals to the public.

May I ask for your support in obtaining subscriptions for this purpose which is so important?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee.

Note.—All communications, subscriptions or requests for information should be addressed to Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart., St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, N.W.1, England, and marked "Blinded Soldiers' Children Fund."

## The First Battalion Of Death

The First Battalion of Death (composed of women) particularly distinguished itself, throwing itself into the melee at the most critical moment and throwing back and pursuing the enemy nearly three kilometers in spite of the losses it had sustained. The example set by this battalion inspired the other units.—Press report of the battle of Riga.

All crimson is the Dwina's tide,
And crimson is the sunset glow
Upon the salty sedgeland wide,
And crimsoned lying there beside,
Still huddled forms of those who died
With faces to the foe.

Pale cheeked but burning eyed they came
In headlong charge across the field,
For from each heart unquenched a flame
Seared out the dross that flesh may claim,
And left the soul untouched a frame
To meet a fate revealed.

Serene and sweet, those virgin slain
Lie there triumphant in their loss
May Russia score each scarlet stain
To be wiped out in blood amain,
And make that wild waste fen a fane
To those who bore her cross.

Maurice Morris.

## Versatile Illinois Musician

*(From The Olneyville Advocate)*

Elmer Utterback, the champion trombone player of the Claremont band, is husking corn for J. O. Shafer.

## The Pope's Note By Richard Bagot

Mr. Richard Bagot, the novelist, in a letter to the Press, says:—

It is not the first time that Benedict XV. deliberately implies that he considers all the belligerent parties as equally guilty—that we and our Allies are not a whit less culpable of wanton aggression accompanied by abominable outrages against every law, human and divine, than William II. and his satellites. Indeed, in this last utterance on behalf of "peace" the Pope practically asserts that, since there is nothing to choose between the belligerents in the matter of atrocities, the only possible way to ensure a speedy peace is by mutual condonation, and, we must assume, mutual oblivion of acts of barbarism which have caused this war to be so terrible a blot upon the history of human civilisation. In his insistence upon the common guilt of ourselves and our Allies, the Pope insults our honor and that of those who are fighting on our side. He insults the memory of our dead, and the sacrifices of our living. His assumption of a general guiltiness which can only be atoned for by a general condonation cannot, I contend, be explained or excused on the grounds of a lack of proper information as to the origin, because the Intelligence Department of the Vatican is not so greatly inferior to those of other Governments.

Our own Government thought fit, a few months after the outbreak of the war, to enter into direct diplomatic relations with the Holy See; and the excuse for so great a departure from the political traditions of this country was the very legitimate plea that only by the presence at the Vatican of an official British Envoy could the misrepresentations from Berlin and Vienna, and the pro-German propaganda always so active in Rome, be properly dealt with and exposed. Whether that decision was a wise one, or the reverse, need not be discussed here. Some people and among them some who best knew the ground in question, considered it to be unwise, and were from the first convinced that after the election of Monsignor della Chiesa to the Papal Throne no satisfactory result would be obtained by carrying it into effect.

**Clerical Calumnies In Italy**

No one who has had occasion to read between the lines in the so-called clerical newspapers and reviews published in Italy since the beginning of the war can honestly say that the constant and untiring representations of our Government through its official mouthpieces have any real effect at the Vatican. Nor, indeed, can we wonder that almost every week articles are published in these organs that, as the Tablet has just pointed out, are deplorable calumnies against the nations opposed to Germany, and particularly against the British Empire. When the Pope himself allows it to be seen that he considers all the belligerent nations as equally guilty of vile cruelty, unbridled lust, and wanton acts of brigandage—when he tacitly accuses us of lying as to the origin and causes of the war and as to our motives for entering it—when he implies that the cause of the Central Empires, which is the cause of Germany, is as legitimate, or as illegitimate, as our own—is it to be wondered at if publications such as that so rightly condemned by the Tablet are issued by the thousands in Italy and in other countries with the sanction of the "Clerical" parties, and, of course, with the knowledge of the Vatican? It has been my privilege, if I may call it so, occasionally to see proof-sheets of articles and pamphlets issued under "Clerical" auspices, but suppressed by the censorship of the Italian Government. I have seen such suppressed matter as, at a cursory glance, would appear to be of an entirely religious and even devotional nature, to which no censor could possibly take exception but which, when read attentively, resolved itself into cleverly concealed attacks upon England and her "dupes," among which last Italy was specially enumerated!

It is, naturally, the first desire of any unprejudiced individual, of whatever religious creed, or of no religious creed, to attribute to the Head of the Roman Church nothing but the loftiest motives for whatever attitude, political or spiritual, he may think fit to assume. But I would contend, that, in atributing to the present Pope a want of proper knowledge of the true origin and conduct of this war, we are seeking to shield him at the expense of truth. Such an excuse might have been acceptable had there not existed from the earliest stages of the war official diplomatic intercourse between his Majesty's Government and the Holy See.

**The Pope's Scepticism**

We have now the Pope's own assurance that his opinions on the war are not influenced by the representations of any of the belligerent Powers—and we are bound, I suppose, to accept as the truth what his Holiness tells us. I can, at any rate, vouch for the fact that the Pope was entirely uninfluenced by certain reports of German horrors perpetrated in Belgium in 1915 and again in 1916. These reports were drawn up by reliable witnesses, both ecclesiastical and lay, and were consigned to a well-known Belgian diplomat for submission to the Holy Father and to the Cardinal Secretary of State. I well recollect the sadness and indignation of the Belgian diplomatist in question at the coldness, the indifference, and the cynical scepticism he encountered. By what, then, I repeat, is Benedict XV. influenced? And why is a German peace, in his Holiness's opinion, the only peace which it would be right or possible to make after more than three years of war? And why, after that "peace," are we and our Allies to be labelled for all time as equally responsible with the Germans for the enormities which will for ever foul the escut-cheon of the Hohenzollerns and the German people?

To those who have not had the opportunity of studying the effects of the mental attitude of Benedict XV. towards this war and his strange conception of neutrality, the latest Papal proposals for "peace" must doubtless come as a painful surprise; but this surprise will not be shared by any one who happens to have been engaged in attempting to counteract pro-German and anti-British propaganda in Italy during years of warfare.

## Taxing War Profits

From The New Republic

War profits taxation in Great Britain amounts to 80 per cent. It has been argued that three years were required to bring the British tax to its present level; therefore Americans should not impose correspondingly heavy taxes in our first year of war. As well argue that since it took two years for Great Britain to get conscription through, therefore we should have contented ourselves for another eighteen months with the results of volunteering. There is a valid reason for increasing burdens gradually upon such objects of taxation as articles of consumption, and even upon incomes. Heavy increases aggravate the evils of evasion. This reason does not apply to excess profits taxation. For the greater part of such profits fall to corporations whose accounts are subject to public examination. The reluctance of the Senate majority to tax excess profits adequately is difficult to explain. Do the senators imagine that the spectacle of mushroom fortunes springing up everywhere in this time of national danger is agreeable to the great mass of the people, whose sons are being conscripted to fight the battles of democracy?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**STOCK INDEX**

( To be continued each day )

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|---|---|---|
| Bags Leather | Bottle Holders | Bridge Boxes |
| " Silver | Bowls | Brushes |
| " Gold | Bread Baskets | Butter Dishes |
| Bank Note Cases | Bracelet Watches | Butter Knives |
| Beakers | Buttons Waistcoat | Button Hooks |
| Bells Table | Bread Trenchers | Boxes Gold Puff |
| Biscuit Boxes | Breakfast Crests | Bracelets |
| Bitters Bottles | " Dishes | Brooches |

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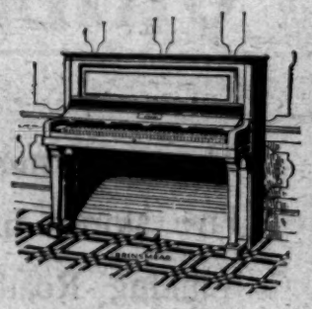

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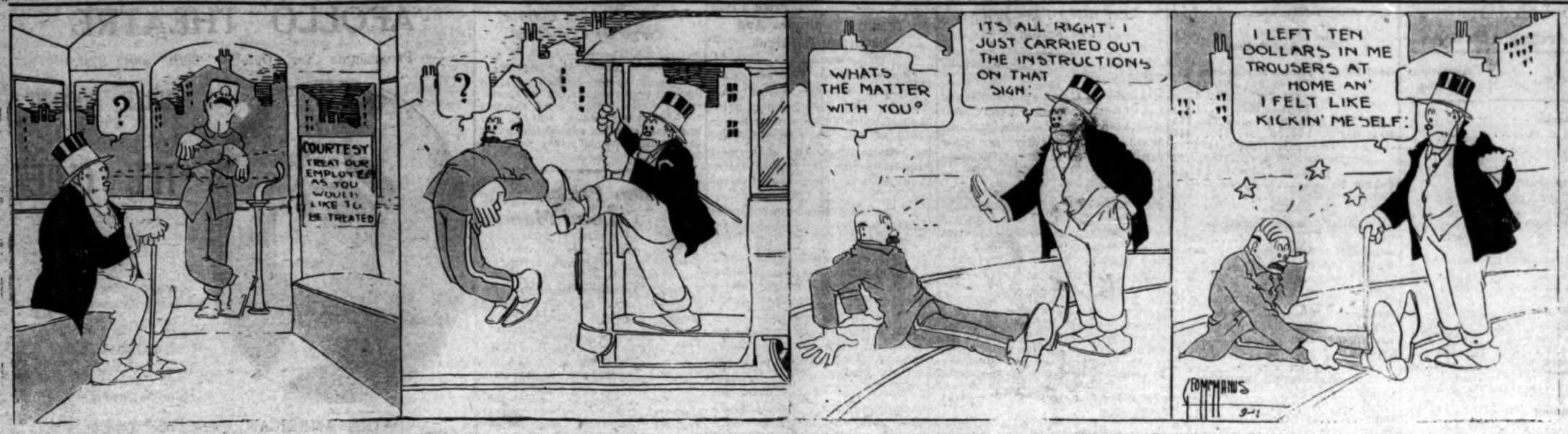
## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


?
COURTESY
TREAT OUR EMPLOYEES AS YOU WOULD LIKE TO BE TREATED
?
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?
IT'S ALL RIGHT. I JUST CARRIED OUT THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THAT SIGN.
I LEFT TEN DOLLARS IN ME TROUSERS AT HOME AN' I FELT LIKE KICKIN' MESELF.
GEO MCMANUS

## Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

### 'Kultur' Work For Women

"German Women as Carriers of Kultur in Foreign Countries" is the title of an essay in a copy of the Kolnische Zeitung recently received in London, in which the women's task is defined as follows:

"Our Kultur, which has been so immeasurably abused, will possess the future, and this fact distinguishes it considerably from French and English civilisation, both of which have already left behind them their climax and the time of their most powerful influence upon the development of mankind. For Germany the time is now only beginning in which the development through which she has passed at home is cutting deep into the consciousness of all foreign peoples.

"This is the time in which even those enemies who are most filled with hate are beginning to imitate us, the time in which all that is bold, strong, and epoch-making in the world is German. But now, when, amid a thousand pains and sorrows, amid the most unheard-of sacrifices and efforts, our time is coming, it is also time for us, not only at home but abroad, to assemble all our forces and deliberately to put upon all that is ours the stamp of its origin—a second 'made in Germany,' with a much deeper, much bolder, and much more far-reaching significance. . . .

"For the period immediately following the war a sort of division of labor should be established. Our men, to whom the lion's share of national defense now falls, will after the conclusion of peace have also the lion's share of the economic war, at least in foreign countries. It should then be the task of the women to assume of their own initative the lion's share of the cultural tasks, in the gentler sense; and they should, in good time, ruthlessly make clear to themselves all the difficulties in this direction."

The author of the essay takes pains to point out that the first duty of the German woman is to study "form." As to this, her attention is directed to the charming manners and "good form" of the officers of the German General Staff and of the German Navy, and to the well-established fact that they, nevertheless, exhibit no lack of manly superiority. Secondly, the German woman must abandon her habit of imitation; she is reminded of her "scandalous" devotion before the war to such dances as the tango, which "even in the very young and only half-developed fatherland of this dance no well-brought-up woman would dance in public."

Another important rule for German women, it is set forth, is that they should abandon their taste for class distinctions. Finally, and most important of all among "the more positive tasks of Kultur," is "the intensive cultivation of the German language." It is observed that after the war the German language will be exposed to systematic suppression in foreign countries, but that "even in these countries a mother can still talk German with her children."

### The Volunteer's Mother

He was so beautiful—my baby son!
His sun-kissed curls clung close around his head,
His deep blue eyes looked trustingly in mine.
I did my best to keep his beauty fair
And fresh and clean and dainty, for I knew
I never could be satisfied with less.

He was so strong and well, my little son!
I gave my days and nights to keen him so—
Called in fresh air and sunlight to my aid,
Good food and play, all healthful things of life.
I wanted physical perfection, for
I never could be satisfied with less.

He was so bright and clever, my big son!
I sent him to the very best of schools.
Denying self that he might know no lack
Of opportunity to do his best,
Or feel no door of progress closed to him.
I never could be satisfied with less.

And yet—but now—my well-beloved son,
For your perfection can I pay the price?
Or would I have you play the coward's part
With selfish, shriveled soul too small to dwell
Within so fair a frame? Is that my choice?
I sought the best! Shall I be satisfied with less?

Nay, I would have you honorable, my son—
Just, loyal, brave and truthful, scorning fear
And lies and meanness—read to defend
Your home, your mother and your country's flag.
He's gone! Dear God! With bleeding heart I know
I still could not be satisfied with less!

SARAH BENTON DUNN.

### Thackeray On Love And Humor

"I have said myself somewhere, I do not know with what correctness (for definitions never are complete), that humor is wit and love; I am sure at any rate," Thackeray says in his lecture on "Charity and Humor," "that the best humor is that which contains most humanity, that which is flavored throughout with tenderness and kindness. This love does not demand constant utterance or actual expression, as a good father, in conversation with his children or wife, is not perpetually embracing them, or making protestations of his love; . . . it sets the father cheerily to work through the long day, supports him through the tedious labor of the weary absence or journey, and sends him happy home again, yearning toward the wife and children. This kind of love is not a spasm, but a life. . . . And so with a loving humor; I think, it is a genial writer's habit of being; it is the kind gentle spirit's way of looking out on the world—that sweet friendliness, which fills his heart and his style. You recognise it, even though there may not be a single point of wit, or a single pathetic touch in the page; though you may not be called upon to salute his genius by a laugh or a tear. That collision of ideas which provokes the one or the other must be occasional. . . . And so the writer's jokes and sentiments, his ebullitions of feeling, his outbreaks of high spirits, must not be too frequent. One tires of a page of which every sentence sparkles with points, of a sentimentalist who is always pumping the tears from his eyes or your own. One suspects the genuineness of the tear, the naturalness of the humor; these ought to be true and manly in a man, as everything else in his life should be manly and true; and he loses his dignity by laughing or weeping out of place or too often."

### The Weavers

From the German of Heinrich Heine.

There's not a tear in their dismal eyes,
The yellow teeth grin as the shuttle flies;
"Oh Germany, 'tis a shroud for your hearse
We weave, and weave with a three-fold curse—
We weave, we weave!

"A curse on the idol whose praises we said,
Though we shivered with cold and hungered for bread;
In vain did we hope, in vain did we wait,
It paid us with jeers and tricks and hate—
We weave, we weave!

"A curse on the king, the rich man's king—
Not all of our sorrow his heart could wring;
He extorts our last penny for throne and crown;
As if we were curs, he shoots us down—
We weave, we weave!

"A curse on our treacherous fatherland,
Where shame and falsehood in honor stand,
Where never a flower at fruitage arrives,
Where the worm of rot and putrescence thrives—
We weave, we weave!

"The shuttle is flying, now whirs the loom:
Night and day we weave the doom;
Oh Germany, 'tis a shroud for your hearse
We weave, and weave with a therefold curse—
We weave, we weave!"

—*M. J. H. in the N. Y. Evening Post.*

### Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru for Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. Oku, Mrs. M. Nishikijima, Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi and child, Messrs. Y. S. Van, S. T. Sund, E. Bertes, S. Ibuki, Tytler, H. R. Sturt, T. Oshima, K. Saito, M. Kawamura, H. Kawamura, Y. Kawamura, I. Ito, T. Nakano, S. Takagi, F. Taniguchi, K. Kurokawa and M. Kato.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru for Nagasaki:—Rev. and Mrs. J. S. James, Mr. and Mrs. Morishita, Miss F. Abe, Miss N. Koyama, Mrs. R. Kichise, Messrs. S. L. Frost, W. L. Zolotzeff, Tokuoka, Yamamoto, Yuen Koku-tai, S. Matsushima, and T. Nakai. For Kobe:—Messrs. D. Ibuki, J. W. McKay, K. Ito, W. M. Booth, Lee, Yuen Tsung, and Chun Tung-wo. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. G. Taggart, Messrs. George Lekszychi, Y. Kushibiki, J. Murata, K. Imatsu, D. J. E. Klein, Maurice Demets, T. Matsumoto, T. Harlihy, and Z. C. Beals. For San Francisco:—Mrs. J. G. Shengles and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. Elmer Galt and 2 children, Mrs. A. F. Smith, Mrs. Thomas Freeman, Mrs. S. M. Groat, Rev. F. H. Powell, Messrs. B. H. W. Jones, C. H. Rattray, Albert Menasco, and Art Smith. For Havre:—Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hausheer. For Liverpool:—Mr. R. Chester.

### Launch Services

**TODAY**

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the P.M. s.s. Venezuela will leave the Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers & mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Friday, October 19, 1917.

| WEATHER | 4 a.m. | 9 a.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm | 765.17 | 766.12 |
| Bar. at Centg., inches | 30.12 | 30.16 |
| Variation mm for 24h | ↑2.15 | ↑0.81 |
| Variation mm for 12h | ↑0.93 | ↑0.30 |
| Wind—Direction | E | ESE |
| Wind—Kilom per hour | 9 | 14 |
| Wind—Miles | 5.6 | 8.7 |
| Temperature—Cen | 11°0 | 20°0 |
| Temperature—Fah | 51.8 | 68.0 |
| Humidity: co | 98 | 67 |
| Nebulosity 5-10 | 1 | 6 |
| Rainfall mm | — | — |
| Rainfall inches | — | — |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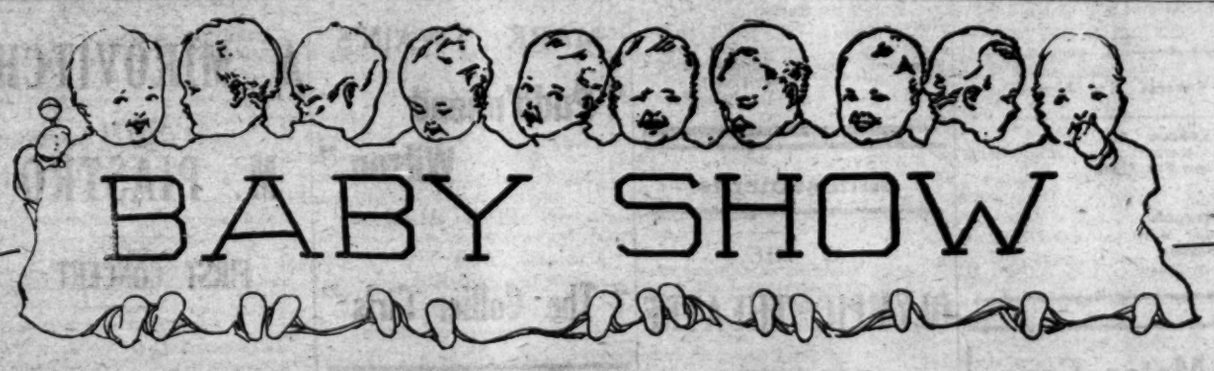

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# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Quotations Closing |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. | $625 Sa. |
| Chartered | £64 10s. |
| Russo-Asiatic | R. 250 • |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | Tls. 320 |
| North China | Tls. 120 B. |
| Union of Canton | Tls. 760 |
| Yangtsze | $205 B. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $131 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | Tls. 300 |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Pref | Tls. 100 |
| Indo-China Def | |
| "Shell" | 107 s. 6d. B. |
| Shanghai Tug (o) | Tls. 20 B. |
| Shanghai Tug (f) | Tls. 46½ |
| Kochien | Tls. 35 B. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 9 B. |
| Oriental Cons | 27s. 6d. |
| Philippine | Tls. 0.80 |
| Raub | $2½ |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | $117½ B. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 72½ B. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 12½ B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 65 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | Tls. 84 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo French Land | Tls. 81 |
| China Land | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 72½ |
| Weihaiwei Land | Tls. 3 |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd | $9 B. |
| China Realty (ord) | Tls. 50 |
| China Realty (pref) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 155 B. |
| E-wo Pref | Tls. 93 B. |
| International | Tls. 82½ |
| International (pref.) | Tls. 64 |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 60 B. |
| Oriental | Tls. 36 B. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 114 B. |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 15.35 Sa. |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 5.90 |
| Yangtszepoo Pref | Tls. 90 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Bulter Tile | Tls. 23 |
| China Sugar | $82 B. |
| Green Island | Tls. 7¼ Sa. |
| Langkats | Tls. 14 Sa. |
| Major Bros | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 100 |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz | $14 B. |
| Llewellyn | $60 |
| Lane, Crawford | $100 |
| Moutrie | $35 |
| Watson | $6 |
| Weeks | Tls. 14¼ S. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 10 B. |
| Amherst | Tls. 1 S. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 10 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 4.70 B. |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 30 Sa. |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 1.05 B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 3.90 |
| Bute | Tls. 1.10 B. |
| Chemor United | Tls. 1¼ B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 11 |
| Cheng | Tls. 2½ B. |
| Consolidated | Tls. 2.80 B. |
| Dominion | Tls. 9½ B. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 6¾ B. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 19½ |
| Kamunting | Tls. 6¼ B. |
| Kapala | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Kapayang | Tls. 28 S. |
| Karan | Tls. 12 |
| Kota Bahroes | Tls. 7.90 Sa. |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 17 B. |
| Padang | Tls. 13½ Sa. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 8½ |
| Permata | Tls. 2¾ B. |
| Repah | Tls. 0.90 B. |
| Samagagas | Tls. 0.90 B. |
| Seekee | Tls. 7¾ |
| Semambu | Tls. 1.35 B. |
| Senawang | Tls. 14 Sa. |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 1.05 |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7 B. |
| S'hai Malay-pref | Tls. 11 B. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 1.65 |
| Sungala | Tls. 1.55 |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 10½ |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 7 |
| S'hai Kalantan | Tls. 0.82½ S. |
| Shanghai Seremban | Tls. 0.80 B. |
| Taiping | Tls. 1.60 Sa. |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 1.05 B. |
| Tebong | Tls. 19 B. |
| Ulbori | Tls. 2½ |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 5.10 B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. and E. Lumber | Tls. 110 |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 9 S. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb | $2 |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 65 Sa. |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 25 S. |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 30 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 30 |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 80 B. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 192½ B. |

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## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 19, 1917.

**Money And Bullion**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate** | |
| @ 91½=Tls. | 1.09 |
| @ 72.7=Mex. | $1.50 |
| Mex. Dollars Market rate | 72.375 |
| S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. | 285 |
| Bar Silver | 44¶ |
| Copper Cash per tael | 1793 |
| Buying rate @ 3/9½=Tls. | 5.27 |
| exch. @ 72.7=Mex. | $7.25 |
| **Peking Bar** | — |
| Native Interest | .10 |

**Latest London Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver | 42⅞d. |
| Bank Rate of Discount | 5% |
| Market rate of discount:— | |
| 3 m-s. | % |
| 4 m-s. | % |
| 6 m-s. | % |
| **Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.** | |
| Ex. Paris on London | Fr. 27.41 |
| Ex. N. Y. on London | T.T. $476⅛ |
| **Consols** | £ — |

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | T.T. | 3/9½ |
| London | Demand | 3/9⅝ |
| India | (nominal) T.T. | 266 |
| Paris | T.T. | 523 |
| Paris | Demand | 524 |
| New York | T.T. | 90½ |
| New York | Demand | 90⅝ |
| Hongkong | T.T. | 69½ |
| Japan | T.T. | 57¾ |
| Batavia | T.T. | 210½ |

**Banks Buying Rates**

| | |
|---|---|
| London 4 m-s. Cdts. | 3/11⅛ |
| London 4 m-s. Docy. | 3/11⅝ |
| London 6 m-s. Cdts. | 4/ |
| London 6 m-s. Docy. | 4/⅛ |
| Paris 4 m-s. | 545 |
| New York 4 m-s. | 94⅝ |

**Customs House Exchange Rates For October**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2⅛ | | | £2 |
| " 1 @ 575 = | | Francs | 6.41 |
| " 1 No quotation | | Marks | †5.23 |
| " 0.91 @ 99⅛ | | Geld | $1 |
| " 1 @ 51½ | | Yen | 2.16 |
| " 1 @ 15 | | Rubees | 3.49 |
| " 1 @ 656† | | Roubles | 7.31 |
| " 1 @ 1.50 | | Mex. | $1.50 |

†Nominal.

## Stock Exchange Transactions

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

Shanghai, October 19, 1917.

**Official**

H'kong and S'hai Banks $625.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.35
Langkats Tls. 14.00
Trams "B" Tls. 65.00
Ayer Tawah Tls. 30.00
Padangs Tls. 13.50
Senawangs Tls. 14.00
Taipings Tls. 1.60
Kota Bahroes Tls. 7.90

**Unofficial**

H'kong and S'hai Banks $625.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1913 @ Tls. 87.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.35
Anglo Javas Tls. 10.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

**BUSINESS DONE**

Shanghai, October 19, 1917.

**Official**

Java Consolidated
@ Tls. 19.00 cash

**Unofficial**

New Engineering
@ Tls. 13.75 cash

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 18 was 71 tons."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

## Chinese Sentenced In Passport Case

### One Printer Fined $800 And Another Given Four Months In Prison

The two Chinese printers, Yang Ying-tsóo, manager of the Chung Hua Printing Co. on Sinza Road, and Loh Lien-tsa, Honan Road print shop keeper, were sentenced in the Mixed Court yesterday for their participation in the forged passport case. Yang was fined $800 and required to enter into bond of $1,000 on his own recognisance to be of good behavior for two years. Loh was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, dating from his arrest on September 1.

The case was heard by Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Kwan. It was prosecuted by Mr. K. E. Newman, while counsel appearing for the defense were Messrs. J. G. Priestwood, W. S. Fleming and J. E. Salmon.

The departed German Consular officials, as instigators of the passport manufacture, came in for a sharp slap in Assessor Byrne's judgment.

"These prosecutions," he said, "have their origin in the sinister activities of certain individuals who have since been translated to other parts. Too long had they abused the neutrality of China for the furtherance of their scheme as belligerents and to the prejudice of China and its people."

The court held as its belief that the Chinese involved in the forgeries were not fully conscious of the serious nature of their acts and, consequently, punishment could not be so severe as would otherwise have been the case. Because of the great age and previous good record of the prisoner Loh he was given the lighter sentence. Yang, although not coming into personal touch with the agent, Kindler, still must have had knowledge of his offense, the court held.

## Gula-Kalumpong Pays 1s. 6d.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of a telegram from the London secretaries of the company announcing the declaration of an interim dividend payable on 12th proximo in respect of the year 1917, at the rate of one shilling and six pence (1/6) per share, less income tax at the rate of five shillings (5/-) in the pound.

The local transfer books will be closed from October 31 to November 12, both dates inclusive.

## London Rubber Market

*Reuter's Service*

London, October 18.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 8¼d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 10d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, October 17:—
Spot: 2s. 8¼d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 10¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

## COTTON MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, October 18.—Today's cotton prices were:—
Good middling Americans: 20.92d.
January: 19.40d.
May: 18.73d.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

*Reuter's Service*

London, October 18.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 19 per cent.

Bank of England rate of Discount: 5%.

## BAR SILVER

*Reuter's Service*

London, October 17.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43¼d. Demand limited, dull.
Previous Quotation, London, October 16:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43⅜d. Flat.

## V. C. AWARDS REVEAL EPICS OF HEROISM

### Two Canadians Sacrifice Lives To Save Comrades And Important Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—Further stirring stories of heroism are related in the Gazette, which announces the names of nine new men to receive the Victoria Cross. One of the most striking is that of Private Harry Brown, late of the Canadian infantry.

A strong enemy counter-attack captured a position and caused a very critical situation. All the wires being cut and it being of the utmost importance that headquarters should be informed of the position, Private Harry Brown and another soldier were given a message and ordered to deliver it at all costs. The other messenger was killed. Private Brown had his arm shattered but proceeded through the intense barrage until he reached close to the support-line and found an officer. Private Brown was so spent that he fell down the steps of the dug-out but retained consciousness long enough to hand over the message, saying: "Important message." He then became unconscious and died a few hours later.

His devotion to duty was the highest imaginable and his successful delivery of the message undoubtedly prevented the temporary loss of the position and many casualties.

Sergeant Frederick Hobson of the Canadian Infantry also displayed most conspicuous gallantry.

During a strong enemy counter-attack a shell buried the Lewis gun in a forward post in a communication trench leading to the enemy's lines and killed the crew, except one man. Sergeant Hobson, though not a gunner, grasping the great importance of the post, rushed out of the trench, dug out the gun and got it in action against the enemy, who were advancing down the trench and across the open. The gun jambed, whereupon Sergeant Hobson, though wounded, rushed on the enemy and held them back single-handed with his bayonet and clubbed rifle until killed by a rifle shot. Meanwhile the surviving gunner had repaired the gun and reinforcements arrived shortly afterwards and the enemy were beaten off. Sergeant Hobson's valor and devotion to duty saved a very serious situation.

The remaining recipients all belong to British regiments, including Sergeant John Carmichael of the North Staffordshire Regiment, who in order to save his comrades placed a steel helmet over a burning grenade and stood on it. The grenade exploded and blew him out of the trench, seriously injuring him. This splendid act of resource and self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved many men.

Lance Sergeant John Moyney of the Irish Guards, although surrounded by the enemy and without water and with little food, with 15 men held an advanced post for 96 hours. On the morning of the 5th day a large force of the enemy advanced to dislodge him. He attacked the enemy with bombs and machine-gun fire with very great effect. Being surrounded by superior numbers, he led his men back in a charge through the enemy and, reaching a stream between the post and our line, he and a private covered the retirement of the remainder of the party across the stream. When the whole of his force had safely crossed, Lance Sergeant Moyney himself crossed under a shower of bombs. His endurance, skill and devotion to duty enabled him to bring the entire force under his command safely out of action."

## RUMANIAN SHIP AGROUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bergen, October 18.—A large Rumanian steamer, bound for Archangel with munitions and railway-wagons, has grounded near Bergen. Salvage will be difficult.

## Vessels To Arrive

**From London**
Kamo Maru ..... Oct. 3[illegible]
**From San Francisco**
China ..... Nov. 6
Ecuador ..... Nov. 17
**From Tacoma**
Chicago Maru ..... Nov. 1
**From Seattle**
Tokiwa Maru ..... Nov. 22

Fire—Life—Marine—Motor Car INSURANCE

As agents for the following companies we are prepared to accept risks at the lowest current rates:

Yang-tsze Insurance Association, Ltd..... Fire
Equitable Fire & Accident Office, Ltd.. Fire
South British Insurance Co. Ltd. of N. Z.. Marine
New York Life Insurance Co..... Life
Railway Passengers Assurance Co..... Motor Accident
(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
4/5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

## Italian Ship Is Sunk After Burning at Sea

### 45 Survivors Brought In From Vessel Destroyed Carrying Cargo Of Explosives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Las Palmas, October 18.—A Spanish ship has brought in 45 survivors of the Italian vessel Caprera (? 5,040 tons), which, with a very important cargo of explosives, caught fire and sank off the coast of Morocco.

## Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on October 16, 1917.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | " | 16-20 |
| Pork | " | 25-30 |
| Veal | " | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 16-18 |
| Cod | " | 16-18 |
| Mandarin | " | 25-35 |
| Mackerel | " | 20-25 |
| Pomfret | " | 20-25 |
| Salmon | " | 18-20 |
| Samli | " | none |
| Soles | " | 16-18 |
| Whitebait | " | none |
| **Game, Poultry and Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | 2.50-3.00 |
| Duck | " | 40-70 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 18-20 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 18-20 |
| Geese | each | 60-1.00 |
| Hare | " | 30-35 |
| Partridge | " | none |
| Pheasant | " | 50-60 |
| Pigeons | " | 15-18 |
| Plover | " | none |
| Quail | " | 15-18 |
| Snipe | " | 12-14 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 35-40 |
| Teal | each | 18-20 |
| Wild Duck | " | 35-40 |
| Wild Geese | " | none |
| Woodcock | " | 50-60 |
| Wild Pigeons | " | 10-12 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apples | per lb. | 10-14 |
| Appricots | " | none |
| Bananas | " | 5-6 |
| Cherries | " | none |
| Cocoanuts | each | 15-18 |
| Chestnuts | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Figs | per doz. | 3-5 |
| Grapes | per lb. | 14-16 |
| Lemons | each | 6-7 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mangosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | none |
| Oranges | " | 10-12 |
| Peaches | per lb. | 16-20 |
| Persimmons | " | 6-8 |
| Peeboes | per lb. | none |
| Plums | " | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 12-16 |
| Pineapples | " | none |
| Pears | per lb. | 8-14 |
| Strawberries | " | none |
| Walnuts | " | 10-12 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | 20-25 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Broad Beans | " | 8-10 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Cabbage | each | 3-4 |
| Celery | per bunch | 3-10 |
| Carrots | " | 2-3 |
| Caulifower | each | none |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 6-8 |
| French Beans | " | 8-10 |
| Green Corn | each | 1-2 |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Peas | " | 20-24 |
| Potatoes | per pic. | $1.80-2.00 |
| Parnips | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Tomatoes | " | 12-14 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain and Flour** | | |
| Flour American | per 50 lb. | $5.50 |
| Flour Australian | per 50 lb. | $4.80 |
| Flour Shanghai | per 50 lb. | $2.50 |
| Rice | per 200 lb. | $7.00 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottles | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | " | 17 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 17.50 |
| Stove Coal | per ton | Tls. 20-50 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $1.00 |

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

## Amusements

AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT
MARY PICKFORD
IN
"Madame Butterfly"
A PARAMOUNT
SIX PARTS
MASTERPIECE

## AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for October 20th and 21st.

MDLLE. ROBINNE
IN
"THE CLUE"

Few people will want to miss this great actress in one of her finest parts as Lucy Quesnel, Supported by a [strong cast of artists, magnificent scenery and a powerful plot, she is magnificent in her part.

We shall also show
"LION-CUB", A Pathe-color natural history film.
PATHE AMERICAN GAZETTE. Topical
ANNALS OF THE WAR. War Film
and
"LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY"
Featuring Lonesome Luke
"THE ASSASSIN OF SORROW"
IN TWO PARTS
MATINEE TODAY
at 5 p.m.
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"
FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong & Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)
Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Matinees Today and Sunday at 3 p.m.
HAVE YOU SEEN
Mariani and Company ?
—: If Not :—
Mariani and Company
WANT TO SEE YOU!
TONIGHT! Presenting TONIGHT!
The Funniest Comedy Success
BUM-BUM AND BUM — TILL TO THE DEATH
The Marvellous Acrobatic Violinists
By Brothers Biagetti
Salome's Dance and Graceful Trapeze
By Miss Victoria Aleximе
—: Showing Tonight :—
His Highness The Prince
A Screamingly Funny Danish Comedy. In Three Parts
ADMISSION PRICES:
Box seat $1.00 & $0.70 Dress Circle $0.70 & $0.50 Stalls 40 & 30 cents

AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
THEODORE ROBERTS
IN
A PICTURISATION
OF
MARK TWAIN'S
"Pudd'nhead Wilson"
IN FIVE ACTS
AND
"The Collier Girls"

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
PROGRAMME
for October 20th and 21st
"SPRING ON THE RIVIERA"
"AT BAY"
Pathe Gold Rooster Play,
IN FOUR REELS.
Featuring Florence Reed.
20,000 Feats under the Sea—Cartoon
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY
MATINEE on SUNDAY
at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts., and 10 cts.

LYCEUM THEATRE
Tonight, October 20,
at 9.15 p.m.
Grand Concert
by the two great
Russian Artists
A. MIROVITCH
AND
M. PIASTRO
FIRST CONCERT

I.
1. Sonata A-Major.....Cesar Franck
A. Mirovitch, M. Piastro
2. Etudes Symphoniques...Schumann
A. Mirovitch
3. Sonata G-Minor (Devil's Trill)..
Tartini-Kriesler
M. Piastro

II.
4. (a) Hark, Hark, the Lark.....
Schubert-Liszt
(b) The Erlking....Schubert-Liszt
(c) Rhapsodie No. 11.....Liszt
A. Mirovitch
5. (a) Chanson meditation...Cottenet
(b) Le Stege .....Paganini
M. Piastro

The second concert will take place on Wednesday, October 24th, and the last concert on Saturday, October 27th.

Prices: $3.00, $2.00, $1.00
Booking at Moutrie's.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital .....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

*Head Office:*
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
C. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Ilollo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taiping |
| Delhi | Manila | (F. M. S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy (Lower |
| Haiphong | New York | Burma) |
| Hankow | Peking | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch*, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papeete | |
| Iankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .....$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors .....$15,000,000

*Head Office:* HONGKONG
*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch*: 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency*: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) .... | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 26,960,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office*: Petrograd.
*Paris Office*: 9, Rue Boudreau.
*London Office*: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en, France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Harbin | Peking |
| Chanchun | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Dairen | Nicolayowsk | Vladivostock |
| Hailan | O/Amur | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

D. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community. ..... 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund ..... 1,892,564.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office*: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

*London Bankers:*
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antunghsin | London | Port Arthur |
| Bombay | Liaoyang | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Changchun | Lyons | Singapore |
| Dalny | Mukden | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Sinanfu |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Tiehling |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tokio |
| Kobe | Peking | Tsingtau |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan. Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

*Head Office:*
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

*London Office:*
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hongkong | Peking |
| Calcutta | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Canton | London | Santo Domingo |
| Cebu | Manila | San Pedro de, |
| Colon | Medellin | Macoris |
| (Cristobal C.Z.) | | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Panama | Singapore |
| | | Tientsin |
| | | Yokohama |

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bahia | Rio de Janeiro |
| Buenos Aires | Santiago de Cuba |
| Genoa | Santos |
| Havana | San Paulo |
| Montevideo | Valparaiso |
| Petrograd | |

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tegal |
| Djember | Penang | Telok-Betong |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Tjilatjap |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Weltevreden |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | |
| Langsa | Singapore | |
| Makassar | Soerabaya | |
| Medan | | |

*London Bankers:*
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office*: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital .....£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

*London Bankers:*
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9751

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomich Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasahara.
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

## 中 孚 銀 行
## Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
*Head Office: Tientsin*

Capital ..... $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..... $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang |
| Shanghai | Soochow |
| Peking | Wusieh |
| Hankow | Hangchow |
| Nanking | Ningpo |
| Yangchow | Shaohsing |
| Hsuchow | Canton |
| Pengpu | Hongkong |
| Tsingkianpu | |

*Shanghai Branch*
*441, Ningpo Road*

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
W. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

# THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1917

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Today | | | | | | | |
| Swatow and Hongkong .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shuntien | 8.30 | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | 8.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Anhui | 21.00 | .. | .. | 16.30 | 17.00 | 21.00 |
| Manila direct .. .. .. .. .. | Venezuela | 10.30 | 10.30 | .. | .. | .. | 10.00 |
| River Ports .. .. .. .. .. | Sungkiang | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Manila and Hongkong .. .. | | .. | 10.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foochow and Keelung.. .. .. | Keelung maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.00 | 10.30 |
| Europe via Siberia .. | Via Pukow | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 | .. | 16.30 |
| Hongkong and beyond.. .. .. | Shidzuoka m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 | .. |
| Chinwangtao .. .. .. .. .. | Jinju maru | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Chefoo and Tientsin .. .. .. | Hsinming | 21.00 | 17.00 | .. | 7.00 | .. | 21.00 |
| Foochow .. .. .. .. .. .. | Keelung maru | 10.00 | 10.30 | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| Hongkong and Canton .. .. | Kwangtee | 21.00 | .. | .. | 16.30 | 17.00 | 21.00 |
| Hongkong .. | | .. | 8.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Peking and T'sin (Every day) | Train | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 | .. | 17.00 |
| T'sin (Daily except Sunday) | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow .. .. .. .. .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ningpo .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Kiangteen | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tomorrow | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia (P. Train) | †Via Pukow | .. | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17(22) |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Kiangkwan | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Monday, Oct. 21. | | | | | | | |
| Japan via Nagasaki .. .. .. | Yamashiro m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | B20.00 | 19.30 |
| Europe via Siberia .. .. .. | Via Pukow | A21.00 | .. | .. | 18.00 | .. | 17.30 |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton .. .. | Sunning | 21.00 | .. | .. | 16.30 | 17.0 | 21.00 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. .. .. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports.. .. .. .. .. | Kiangyu | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.00 |
| Japan ports .. .. .. .. .. | Yamashiro m. | 20.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.00 |
| Tuesday, Oct. 23. | | | | | | | |
| Dalny, Manchuria & Europe.. | Sakaki maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | B14.70 | 18.30 |
| River Ports .. .. .. .. .. | Kingsing | 8.30 | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | 8.00 |
| Newchwang.. .. .. .. | Wenchow | 18.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Wosang | 21.0 | .. | .. | 16.30 | 17.00 | 21.00 |
| Japan Ports .. .. .. .. | Chikugo maru | 20.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Europe via Siberia (Express) | †Via Pukow | .. | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17(22) |
| Wednesday, Oct. 24. | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia .. .. .. | Via Pukow | A21.00 | .. | .. | 18.00 | .. | 17.30 |
| Friday, Oct. 26. | | | | | | | |
| N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe.. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4
C Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 1 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

## Local Outports Mail

*Permanent Notice*

| Destination. | Mails. |
|---|---|
| Shanghai-Nanking Railway. | Close Daily. a.m. p.m. |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. | 7.00 |
| Soochow, Wuish, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place ... | 7.30 |
| Nanziang & Kiatinghsien. | 8.00 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports ..... | 11.30 |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places ..... | 2.30 |
| Nanziang & Kiatinghsien. | 4.30 |
| Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, all River Ports and North China ..... | 9.00 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. | |
| Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtion, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangxi) and Hangchow (also Huchow) ..... | 6.30 and 8.00 daily. |
| Shanghai-Hangchow Train. | |
| Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangxi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan). | 1.00 |
| Shanghai-Woosung Train | Close Daily. |
| Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang). | 6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m. |
| Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ..... | 3.00 |
| Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 3 p.m., Sundays only. | |
| Steamer. | Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m. |
| Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow ..... | 3.30 |
| Launch | close daily. a.m. p.m. |
| Tsungmi and Paochen ... | 7.00 3.00 10.45 5.00 |
| Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku... | 3.00 |
| Minghong and Nankiao... | 3.00 11.00 |
| Hungchow, Nanxing and Linghu ..... | 11.00 |
| Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao ..... | 3.00 11.00 |
| Haimenting at Miaoches | 7.00 3.00 10.45 5.30 |
| Chowpu ..... | 11.00 |
| Tatwan, Nanwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang... | 3.00 |
| Tachang ..... | 7.00 11.00 |
| Courier. | |
| Kiangnan Arsenal... | 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m. |
| Siccawei & Tsipao... | 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. |
| Chwansha ..... | 7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m. |
| Foot Boat. | |

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Albenga | 1769 | Ger. | Uarlowitz | US |
| Oct 13 | Hongkong | Anhui | 1355 | Br. | B. & S. | CNW |
| Aug 4 | Hongkong | Bohemia† | 4282 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B W I |
| Oct 13 | Singapore | Brodholme | 879 | Br. | S.I. & C. S. Co. | YTPD |
| Oct 15 | Kobe | Bearinnes | 307. | Br. | G. L. & Co. | PWE |
| Aug 5 | Hongkong | China† | 3868 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | YTPD |
| Aug 8 | Hongkong | D. Bickmer* | 1851 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | USA |
| Dec 27 | Nanking | Fortuna* | 1899 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | US |
| Oct 17 | Foochow | Haean | 1839 | Chi. | C. M. S. N. Co | KLYW |
| Sept 25 | Keelung | Irmgard | 614 | Am. | | ODW |
| Oct 18 | Tientsin | Keelung maru | 963 | Jap. | O. S. K. | OSKW |
| July 16 | Hankow | Meidah* | 1682 | Ger. | Melchers | US |
| July 30 | Hankow | Meiler* | 1682 | Ger | Melcher | US |
| Oct 18 | Ningpo | Melan | 417 | m. | S. Oil Co. | SOCW |
| Oct 17 | Japan | Omi maru | 3222 | Jap. | N. Y. K. | NYKW |
| Sept 27 | Cruise | Pacific | 727 | Dan | G. N. T. Co | 7 p |
| July 30 | Tsingtao | Silkian* | 1840 | Ger. | H. A. L. | KNDW |
| July 30 | Hongkong | Silesia† | 3318 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B la |
| Oct 4 | Cruise | Store Nordiske | 596 | Dan | G.-N. T. Co. | 9 p |
| Oct 17 | N Saddle Island | Sakigake maru | 88 | Jap. | Satoh Shoke | 8 p |
| Oct 17 | Hankow | Sungkiang | 1572 | Br. | B. & S. | CNW |
| Oct 18 | Chefoo | Shuntien | 1082 | Br. | B. & S. | CNCW |
| Oct 18 | Japan | Uraga maru | 1288 | Jap. | M.B.K. | USB |
| Oct 13 | Hankow | Yobyang maru | 1917 | Jap. | N.K.K. | KND |
| Oct 17 | Chinwangtao | Yedo maru | 1371 | Jap. | K.M.A. | CNWW |

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

## Sailed from Shanghai

| | |
|---|---|
| For London, etc. | |
| Iyo Maru ..... | Sept. 24 |
| For Liverpool | |
| Hitachi Maru ..... | Sept. 5 |
| Kitano Maru ..... | Oct. 14 |
| For New York | |
| Suruga ..... | Aug. 3 |
| Toyooka maru ..... | Aug. 16 |
| For San Francisco, etc. | |
| Colombia ..... | Oct. 13 |
| Ecuador ..... | Sept. 17 |
| Korea Maru ..... | Oct. 8 |
| Oranje ..... | Sept. 13 |
| Royal Arrow ..... | Oct. 17 |
| Siberia Maru ..... | Oct. 18 |
| For Tacoma | |
| Hawaii Maru ..... | Oct. 1 |
| Mexico Maru ..... | Sept. 20 |
| For Seattle | |
| Inaba Maru ..... | Oct. 13 |
| For Vancouver | |
| Bessie Dollar ..... | Sept. 17 |
| Hazel Dollar ..... | Sept. 3 |

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 28 | San Francisco | Pangan | Sla. | E. A. Co. |
| | 29 | San Francisco | Tenyo maru | Jap. | Alexander |
| Nov | 10 | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S.Co. |
| | 13 | Tacoma & Seattle Wash | Manila maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| | 19 | San Francisco | China | Am. | C. M. S. S. Co. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 20 | 5.30* | Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe | Omi maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| | 23 | 5.30* | Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe | Yamashiro maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| | 25 | | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kasuga maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| | 26 | | Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe | Chikugo maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| | 26 | 3.00 | Nagasaki | Penza | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| | 27 | | Kobe | Kaga maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Nov | 1 | .. | Nagasaki & Kobe | Katori maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| | 1 | .. | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumano maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| | 3 | .. | Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe | Hakusan maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 20 noon | London etc. | Shidzuoka maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Nov | 4 .. | Liverpool etc. | Hirano maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| | 21 .. | London etc. | Kaga maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 20 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. |
| | 20 | 1.00 | Takao via F'chow & K'lung | Keelung maru | Jap | O.S.K. |
| | 20 | 3.30 | Manila & Hongkong | Venezuela | Am. | P. M. S. S. Co. |
| | 20 | A.M. | Foochow | Haean | Chi. | C.M.S.N Co. |
| | 20 | P.M. | Wenchow via Ningpo | Kwangchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N Co. |
| | 21 | A.M. | Hongkong & Canton | Kwanglee | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| | 21 | D.L. | Swatow & Hongkong | Annui | Br | B. & S |
| | 22 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Pekin | Br | B. & S |
| | 22 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi | N.S.S.Co |
| | .. | D.L. | Hongkong & Canton | Sunning | Br | B. & S |
| | 24 | D.L. | Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Wosang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| | 25 | D.L. | Amoy, H'kong & Canton | Shantung | Br. | B. & S. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 20 | 10.00* | Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Shuntier | Br | B & S |
| | 20 | D.L. | Tsingtao | Sanyo maru | Jap | S.M.B |
| | 21 | A.M. | Chefoo & Tientsin | Hsinming | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co |
| | 21 | 9.00 | Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Kingsing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| | 22 | 2.00 | Tientsin, Dairy & Tsingtao | Kohoku maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| | 24 | 2.00 | Dairy | Sakaki maru | Jap. | S.M.B. |
| | 23 | 3.00 | Newchwang | Wenchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| | 23 | 3.00 | Wh'w C'foo & Tientsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| | 28 | 8.00 | Vladivostock | Penza | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| | 26 | 10.00* | Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Yingchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| | 26 | 8.30* | Tsingtao and Dairy | Kobe maru | Jap. | S.M.B. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 20 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Sungkiang | Br. B. & S. |
| | 20 | M.N. | do | Suiyang maru | Jap. N.K.K. |
| | 20 | M.N. | do | Ningshao | Chi. N. S. Co. |
| | 21 | M.N. | do | Kiangkwan | Chi. C.M.S.N.Co. |
| | 21 | M.N. | do | Luenho | Br. J. M. & Co |
| | 22 | M.N. | do | Kiangyu | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| | 22 | M.N. | do | Talee maru | Jap. N.K.K. |
| | 23 | M.N. | do | Luenyi | Br. B. & S. |
| | 23 | M.N. | do | Fengyang maru | Jap. N.K.K |
| | 23 | M.N. | do | Suiwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| | 24 | M.N. | do | Tachi maru | Jap. N.K.K |
| | 24 | M.N. | do | Kiangyung | Chi. C.M.S.N.Co |
| | 24 | M.N. | do | Nganking | Br. B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 19 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | B. & S. | CNCW |
| 14 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chi. | N.S.N.Co. | NSCW |
| 19 | Foochow | Kohoku maru | 628 | Jap. | O.S.K. | OS W |
| 19 | Tsingtao | Sanyo maru | 1426 | Jap. | S.M.B. | SMRW |
| 14 | Wenchow | Kwangchi | 514 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co | KLYW |
| 19 | Hongkong | Kwanglee | 1268 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co | KLYW |
| 19 | Hankow | Ningshao | 252 | Chi. | N.S.Co. | NSW |
| 19 | Hankow | Suiyang maru | 7397 | Jap | N.K.K. | NKKW |
| 19 | Japan | Shidzuoka maru | 5869 | Jap. | N. Y. K | WSW |
| 19 | Hongkong | Wingsang | 1617 | Br. | J. M. & Co. | SHW |
| 19 | Japan | Kasuga maru | 2387 | Jap. | N. Y. K | WSW |
| 19 | Japan | Venezuela | 5026 | Am. | P.M.S.S.Co. | CMW |
| 19 | Hankow | Kiangkwan | 2085 | Chi. | C.M.S.N.Co. | KLYW |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 19 | Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Fengtien | 1073 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 19 | Hankow etc. | Loongwo | 2868 | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| 9 | do | Nanyang maru | 1968 | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| 19 | Tsingtao and Dalny | Kobe maru | 264 | Jap. | S.M.B. |
| 19 | Hankow | Tseangtsh | 475 | Br. | C.I. & E.L.Co. |
| 19 | Chinwangtao | Kenkon maru | 1682 | Jap. | K.M.A. |
| 19 | Wakamatsu | Kojun maru | 1804 | Jap. | M.B.K. |
| 19 | | Shinyi maru | 1334 | Jap. | S.Co. |
| 19 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 19 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 215 | Chi. | N.S.N.Co. |

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from C. M. Central wharf on Sunday, Oct. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Oct. 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, October 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, October 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, October 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For HANKOW (Direct).—The Co.'s str. Siangkiang Maru, Captain Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. mail wharf on Saturday, Oct. 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund.

### For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Saturday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. S. Sangster, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on October 20, at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at noon on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

MANILA and HONGKONG.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's s.s. Venezuela, Capt. H. Thompson, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central wharf on October 20, 1917, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1B Nanking Road. Tel. No. 5056.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, October 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 22, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on November 9, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

### For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. light. For Freight or Passage apply Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on October 22, at 2 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 1 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, October 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 27, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

### For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kohayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at ——— Though Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047.


# C. N. C.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

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SAILING FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. "Venezuela" | Oct. 20, 1917 |
| S.S. "Ecuador" | Nov. 17, 1917 |
| S.S. "Colombia" | Dec. 15, 1917 |
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|---|---|---|
| "KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, | Oct. 19, | 22 |
| For Foochow, Keelung and Takao | | |
| "KEELUNG MARU" ( 1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, | Oct. 18, | 20 |

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For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.


## Men-of-War In Port

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Man | Commander |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Int. DW | Apr. .. | | D de Lagree | Fr g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |
| ODW | Sept. 24 | do | Monocacy | Am g-b. | .. | .. | .. | |
| ODW | Apr. 14 | | Samar | Am g-b. | 243 | 4 | 33 | Brownl |
| S P | Aug. 24 | Curise | Woodcock | Br g-b | 150 | .. | .. | |


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|---|---|---|---|
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We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

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Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.



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|---|---|---|
| TENYO MARU ..... | 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, | Oct. 29 1917 |
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|---|---|---|---|
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| *HIRANO MARU ..... | 16,000 | ——— | Nov. 4 |
| KAGA MARU ..... | 12,500 | ——— | Nov. 21 |

FOR HONGKONG.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOKIWA MARU ..... | 15,500 | Capt. K. Ogura, | Nov. 24 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOKIWA MARU ..... | 15,000 | Capt. K. Ogura, | Dec. 14 |

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YAMASHIRO MARU ... | 7,000 | Capt. K. Sudzuki, | Oct. 23 |
| CHIKUGO MARU ..... | 5,500 | Capt. Y. Yui, | Oct. 26 |
| HAKUAI MARU ..... | 5,000 | Capt. K. Takano, | Nov. 3 |
| OMI MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. M. Machida, | Nov. 6 |

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASUGA MARU ..... | 7,000 | Capt. K. Yagiu, | Oct. 25 |
| KUMANO MARU ..... | 9,500 | Capt. S. Saito, | Nov. 1 |

KOBE TO SEATTLE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU ..... | 19,000 | Capt. B. Kon, | Nov. 12 |

FOR JAPAN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KAGA MARU ..... | 12,500 | ——— | Oct. 27 |
| KATORI MARU ..... | 19,000 | Capt. B. Kon, | Nov. 1 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| AKI MARU ..... | 12,500 | ——— | Nov. 13, 1917 |
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TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

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15338

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to 30th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors
H. G. SIMMS,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15510

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October 27th and 28th

The following MOTOR BOAT RACES will be held at the forthcoming Regatta:—

**Race No. 1.**—Open to High-Speed Boats of a speed of not less than 16 miles p.h. Entrance Fee, $10.

Conditions: The start will be at the Judges' Stand and boats will proceed by Quinsan bank to Three Waters, rounding stake boat and returning by Shanghai bank to starting point. Each boat will be handicapped according to the time it takes to cover the course in a preliminary run. The time taken in the preliminary run not to exceed the time taken in the race by more than 5% under penalty of disqualification.

**Race No. 2.**—Open to Boats with outboard or other motors not exceeding 6 h.p. No entrance fee. Bang and Go Back. Post entries.

**Race No. 3.**—Open to Cruisers and Medium-Speed Boats not qualified to compete in Races. Nos. 1 or 2. No entrance fee. Conditions: Similar to Race 1, but all boats to carry passengers during the race. Passengers will pay a minimum charge of $1.00 each and the proceeds will be handed by the Committee to a War Fund.

Owners intending to enter their boats for Races Nos. 1 or 3 are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

C. V. JENSEN.
*Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

15477

*Shipping Items*

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai yesterday.

**AUTUMN REGATTA.**

October 27th and 28th

Houseboat Owners desiring Mooring Berths at Henli during the Regatta should make early application to the undersigned.

Allotments will be made in the order the applications are received.

C. V. JENSEN
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer
c/o Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

15536

**The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1918, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 50 tael cents per Share—payable on the 30th October, 1917, to registered Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th October, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15515

Do you want to

**MAKE A PRESENT?**

During this week we offer special reductions on

**All Kinds of Laces**

**The Cathay Lace Co.**

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone 2064

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

| Mail 101 | Mail 3. | Luxe 1. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | | Luxe 2. | Mail 4. | Mail 102 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. s. | B. s. | B. S. | | | | B. S. | B. | B. s |
| 2038 | 838 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking | arr. | 2224 | 1940 | 1000 |
| 2345 | 1113 | 605 | . . | arr. Tientsin-Central | dep. | 1953 | 1700 | 730 |
| 2350 | 1117 | 640 | 84 | dep Tientsin-Central | arr. | 1903 | 1658 | 710 |
| 000 | 1138 | 650 | . . | arr. Tientsin-East | dep | 1924 | 1648 | 700 |
| 1910 | 580 | 2340 | 524 | arr. Mukden | dep | 200 | . | 1107 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | | Mail 4. | Local 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. s. | | | | | | B. s. | |
| 715 | 1130 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East | arr. | — | 1705 | 1830 |
| 725 | 1140 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin Central | dep. | — | 1655 | 1820 |
| 745 | 1200 | — | | dep. Tientsin-Central | arr. | — | 1631 | 1800 |
| 1128 | 1500 | — | 78 | dep. Tsangchow | dep. | — | 1332 | 1223 |
| 1457 | 1748 | — | 148 | dep. Techow | dep. | — | 1048 | 930 |
| 1801 | 2021 | — | — | arr. Taianfu | dep. | — | 806 | 640 |
| 7. | 1 | — | 220 | 1 | | — | 1 | 8. |
| 830 | 2041 | — | — | dep. Taianfu | arr. | — | 735 | 1810 |
| 1039 | 2231 | — | 266 | dep. Taianfu | dep. | — | 531 | 1550 |
| 1300 | 028 | — | | arr. Yenchowfu | dep. | — | 349 | 1320 |
| 1315 | 048 | — | 818 | dep. Yenchowfu | arr. | — | 339 | 1250 |
| 1556 | 318 | — | 377 | dep. Lincheng | dep. | — | 130 | 1050 |
| 1818 | 450 | — | — | arr. Yanchowfu | dep. | — | 2358 | 810 |
| 9. | 1 | — | 420 | 1 | | — | 1 | 10. |
| 630 | 407 | — | — | dep. Yanchowfu | arr. | — | 2339 | 2050 |
| 1156 | 833 | — | 623 | arr. Pengpu | dep. | — | 1902 | 1440 |
| 1206 | 840 | — | | dep. Pengpu | arr. | — | 1900 | 1430 |
| 1657 | 1158 | — | 600 | dep. Chuchow | dep. | — | 1648 | 920 |
| 1848 | 1350 | — | 631 | arr. Pukow | dep. | — | 1500 | 730 |

| Express 18. | Express 10. | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | | Express 1. | Express |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. S. | B. | | | | | | B | B S. |
| . | 1430 | . . | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry | arr. | . . | 1410 | |
| 2300 | 1430 | . . | . . | dep. Nanking | arr | . . | 1410 | 530 |
| 700 | 2130 | . . | 198 | arr. Shanghai-North | dep | . . | 702 | 2300 |

| Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | | Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 930 | 1350 | 2130 | d. Yanchowfu a. | 630 | 1230 | 2000 | 530 | 1110 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 1410 2130 |
| 1042 | 1455 | 2242 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 586 | 1113 | 1850 | 638 | 1219 | 1908 | a. Tsechuang d. | 703 1302 1950 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

,000 — train runs on Thursday only. 2301 — train runs on Fridays only

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

— runs has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. acc. mm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, July 1917.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

**Shanghai North To Nanking—Up** (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS. | Local | Express R | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Fight Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH....dep. | .. | 7.55 | 9.10 | 9.40 | 12.45 | 15.28 | 16.55 | 23.00 |
| SOOCHOW ....dep. | .. | 9.41 | 11.22 | 12.20 | 14.55 | 18.15 | 19.18 | 1.08 |
| WUSIH .....dep. | .. | 10.3 | 12.24 | 13.41 | 15.54 | 19.27 | 20.20 | 2. 0 |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 6.50 | 11.22 | 13.18 | 15.07 | 17.48 | .. | 21.25 | 3.10 |
| TANYANG ....dep. | 8.15 | 12.08 | 14.11 | 16.16 | 17.41 | .. | .. | .. |
| CHINKIANG..dep. | 8.16 | 12.52 | 14.55 | 17.17 | 18.22 | .. | .. | 5.06 |
| NANKING.....arr. | 11.19 | *14.15 | 16.26 | 19.13 | 19.50 | .. | .. | 6.50 |
| PUKOW .....dep. | T.P.R | 5.15.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TSINANFU ...dep. | Second | 8.06 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TIENTSIN .....arr. | Day | 13.31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CENTRAL.....dep. | P.M.R. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PEKING .....arr. | | 19.55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| STATIONS. | Local | Fast Local | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast | Express | Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKING .....dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | P.M.R. | 8.35 | .. | .. |
| TIENTSIN .....arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 11.10 | .. | .. |
| CENTRAL.....dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | T.P.R | 5.12.00 | .. | .. |
| TSINANFU....dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Second | 20.31 | .. | .. |
| PUKOW .....arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Day | 13.00 | .. | .. |
| NANKING....dep. | .. | .. | 7.20 | 8.05 | 11.45 | *14.20 | 15.35 | 23.00 |
| CHINKIANG..dep. | .. | .. | 9.00 | 10.11 | 13 30 | 14.06 | 18.16 | 1.00 |
| TANYANG ....dep. | .. | .. | 9.36 | 10.59 | 14.12 | 14.41 | 19.08 | .. |
| CHANGCHOW dep. | 7 00 | .. | 10.34 | 12.19 | 15 08 | 17.39 | 20.20 | 3.06 |
| WUSIH .....dep. | 8.15 | 7.10 | 11.28 | 13.04 | 16.00 | 18.29 | .. | 4.11 |
| SOOCHOW ....dep. | 9.35 | 8.11 | 12.23 | 14 54 | 17.01 | 19.21 | .. | 5.12 |
| SHANGHAI | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH ....arr. | 12.15 | 10.15 | 14.20 | 17.30 | 18.58 | 21.00 | .. | 7.00 |

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up** (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep. | 6.55 | 8.15 | 10.45 | 13 17 | 14.40 | 16.20 | 18.10 | 19.55 | 22.10 | SHANGHAI NORTH dep. | 6.15 | 7 35 | 10.05 | 12.15 | 14.00 | 15.50 | 17.25 | 19.10 | 21 30 |
| KIANGWAN dep | 7.22 | 8.42 | 11.12 | 17 37 | 15.07 | 16.47 | 18.37 | 20 22 | 22.37 | KIANGWAN dep | 6.26 | 7.46 | 10.16 | 12.26 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.36 | 9.21 | 21.41 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr. | 7.30 | 8.50 | 11.20 | 13.45 | 15.15 | 16.55 | 18.45 | 20.30 | 22.15 | WOOSUNG FORTS..arr. | 6.00 | 8.10 | 10 40 | 12.50 | 14.35 | 16.05 | 18.00 | 19.45 | 22.05 |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express R | Local | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North.....dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10. 00 | .... | 14.50 | .... | .... | .... |
| Jessfield .....dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9. 16 | 10.20 | .... | 15.06 | .... | .... | .... |
| Siccawei .....dep | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.29 | .... | 15 13 | .... | .... | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction.....dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9 40 | 10.47 | .... | 15.30 | .... | .... | .... |
| *Shanghai South.....dep. | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.15* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *16.50* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction.....dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.47* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.22* | *17.07* | *18.12* |
| Songkiang .....dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12 02 | .... | 16 07 | 17.42 | .... | .... |
| Kashai .....dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13 28 | .... | 16.53 | 18 49 | .... | .... |
| Kashing .....dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12 30 | 14.35 | .... | 17 22 | 19.20 | .... | .... |
| Yehzah .....dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... | .... |
| Changan .....dep. | 9.45 | 11.41 | 14.00 | 6.50 | .... | 18 24 | .... | .... | .... |
| Hangchow .....dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... | .... |
| Zahkou .....arr. | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... | .... |

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Local | Fast R | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express R | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou .....dep. | .... | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9 20 | 14 10 | 15.30 |
| Hangchow.....dep. | .... | .... | .... | 7 00 | 8 30 | .... | 10 00 | 14.35 | 16.05 |
| Changan .....dep. | .... | ... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.36 |
| Yehzah .....dep. | .... | ... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12 39 | 15.51 | 18.40 |
| Kashing .....dep. | .... | .... | 7.15 | 9.28 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16 30 | 19.30 |
| Kashai .....dep. | .... | .... | 7 48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| Songkiang .....dep. | .... | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.40 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction.....dep* | *8.18* | *9.43* | *10.23* | *11.38* | *14.08* | *15.33* | *17.23* | *18.23* | .... |
| *Shanghai South.....arr.* | *8.35* | *10.00* | *10.45* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *15.50* | *17.40* | *18 40* | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction.....dep. | .... | .... | .... | 11.35 | 14 05 | .... | 17 18 | 18.20 | .... |
| Siccawei .....dep. | .... | .... | .... | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17 28 | 18.29 | .... |
| Jessfield .....dep | .... | .... | .... | 11.51 | 14 21 | .. | 17 37 | 18.36 | .... |
| Shanghai North ... ..... arr | .... | .... | .... | 12.05 | 14.36 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | .... |

**KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzen Chiao... | dep. | 6 50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 | Zahkou..... | dep. | .... | 10.10 | 12.25 | ... | 17.20 | .... |
| Ken Shang Mun. | dep. | 7 10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 | Hangchow..... | dep | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12 45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19 15 |
| Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.00 | Ken Shang Mun. | dep. | *7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 |
| Zahkou..... | arr. | .... | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | 16.55 | .... | Konzen Chiao... | arr. | 7 55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 |

R. Restaurant Car.

# Business and Official Notices

## OVERSEAS CLUB
### TOMMIES' XMAS FUND.

Christmas is coming and for the third time Shanghai is asked to "REMEMBER THE BOYS." Subscriptions will be very gratefully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. Cecil Holliday, 40 Kiangse Road.

By Order of the Committee
CAMPBELL HENDERSON
Hon. Secretary.

15563

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that for the convenience of German and Austrian Subjects registration offices have now been established outside the Settlement limits. Commencing from October all German and Austrian subjects residing outside the Settlement limits should within the prescribed periods either register themselves at the Branch Investigation Office in the Central Police Station of the Second District of the City (No. 2097 Chaochow Road, outside west gate) or at the Branch Investigation Office in the Central Police Station of the Fifth District (No. 25, Pao Shan Road).

Henceforth all male adults must register twice a month between the 14th to the 15th and the 29th to the 30th inclusive, and all female adults and children, whether residing within or outside the Settlement limits, must register at the respective Branch Investigation Offices once every three months between the 25th and the 27th day of the third month.

The above Registration Offices are open from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. each day.

All Germans and Austrians must conform to the above without fail.

The Sungkiang and Shanghai Investigation Head Office.

15566

## The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the local transfer books will be closed from the 31st October to the 12th November, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Local Board,
ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Local Secretaries.

15561

## NOTICE

The undersigned has today taken charge of the Eden Dispensary. All communications concerning same please address.

DR. JAMES YUKING,
F129 Bubbling Well Rd.
October 8th, 1917. 15557.23.


STUDY AT HOME—IN SPARE TIME
AND PREPARE FOR A LARGER SALARY!

American School of Correspondence,
Gentlemen: Without obligation please send me booklet and tell me how I can qualify for position marked X.

| | |
|---|---|
| ..Electrical Engineer | ..Lawyer |
| ..Elec. Light & Power Supt | ..Business Law |
| ..Hydroelectric Engineer | ..Business Manager |
| ..Telephone Engineer | ..Auditor |
| ..Architect | ..Accountant |
| ..Architectural Draftsman | ..Cert'f'd Acc'nt |
| ..Building Contractor | ..Stenographer |
| ..Building Superintendent | ..Bookkeeper |
| ..Structural Engineer | ..Fire Ins. Inspector |
| ..tructural Draftsman | ..Fire Ins. Adjuster |
| ..Mechanical Engineer | ..Fire Ins. Expert |
| ..Mechanical Draftsman | ..Sanitary Engineer |
| ..Civil Engineer | ..Plumber |
| ..Steam Engineer | ..Reclamation Eng. |
| ..Shop Foreman | ..Automobile Eng. |
| ..Shop Superintendent | .. " Repairer |
| ..Sheet Metal Draftsman | ..College Preparatory |

Languages taught by the Disc Record Language Phone. Those having gramophones need only order remainder of outfit.

Name .....
Address .....

American School of Correspondence
Dept. , 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai


Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

## The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 26th, to Wednesday, the 31st October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 20th October, 1917.

15569

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 21st day of October, 1917, my business connections with the Burlington Hotel, Shanghai, and its proprietor, Mr. Liu Men Tzor, cease.

HUGO REISS.

15567


## ANNOUNCEMENT
## "V" MODES
NO. 20 NANKING ROAD,
Flat No. 4.
Ladies' blouses and lingerie,
Children's clothing a speciality.

Opening date, October 18, 1917
"V" MODES
15520


## HSIN SHUN PAO, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Shih Tsze-pei has been appointed Managing-Director of the above Company.

By order of the Board.
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15565

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that we have today handed over the Agencies of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and "Shire" Line to the "Glen" Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED.
17th October, 1917.

## NOTICE

"GLEN" LINE, LTD.,
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
"SHIRE" LINE,
Royal Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Companies.

"Glen" Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
H. M. TIBBEY,
General Manager for China & Japan. 5 Canton Road, Shanghai.
17th October, 1917. 15549


Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey?
=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

D. Negris Co.
General Tobacconists
228a Szechuen Road
(at junction of Jinkee Road)

E. N. Paizis & Co.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
SMOKE
"Allies" and "Good Morning,"
and many other qualities
*You will like them*
Samples Free
15080

Schaefer Beer
Light and Dark
The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.
Try it once and you will buy it always!
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Tel. North 639
15492.

High-class Provisions
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.
FRESH SAMLI
$1.50 per lb.
FRESH HERRINGS
25 cents each
Motor Delivery Service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639.

Born 1915—Still Existing
WIDLER & COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION)
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS
ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

"MODERN"
DUPLICATOR — PRINTER
Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.
WILL MAKE 50 COPIES
WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON
From $12.00 to $20.00 according to size
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

WAR FAIR
Town Hall
3.30 — 7 p.m.
October 26 and 27
9 p.m. — 12
Childrens' Cinematograph
Zoological Stall
Riding Donkey to be Raffled.
Kewpie Stall
DOLLS ! DOLLS ! ! DOLLS ! ! !
Red Cross Nurses, Baby Dolls, Dolls in Woolies, Ballet Dancers.
Toy Stall
Great Variety of Christmas Presents Especially for Children

ANNOUNCEMENT
From MONDAY, the 15th of October, all Ladies' & Children's Winter Hats will be sold at Half Price
at
Cantorovitch's Winter Sale
103 Broadway


## NOTICE
### The Grange Dairy Farm
454 Siccawei Road

Deliver absolutely pure MILK & CREAM Twice Daily
Guaranteed Unadulterated: Telephone West 942

15496

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## GODOWNS WANTED

GODOWN SPACE WANTED in Yangtszepoo district, about 4,000 sq. ft., preferably on ground floor. Write to Reinforced Concrete Division, Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

15540 O.20.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

# Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS


WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946
In No. 11, facing park, a large bedroom with closed verandah and sitting room combined. Bathroom attached. Suitable for small family

Oriental House
31 Boone Road
One large room and one large attic room, well-furnished, bathroom and verandah, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. 15268


FURNISHED: a lovely flat to let in town, from 1st November. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

15555 O.21.

TO LET, a small room, furnished or unfurnished, in private home. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

15483

TO LET, 78 Bubbling Well Road, large front room with verandah and bathroom; also one attic room. Terms moderate. Telephone West 891.

15546 O.25.

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with board; also attic room, at moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

15538 O.21.

TO LET, at No. 14 Yates Road, from 1st of November, the 1st and 2nd floor; each floor consisting of two furnished rooms with bathroom and verandah. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

15534 O.20.

TO LET, with board, furnished room, bathroom and verandah attached. Plain but excellent cooking. Please apply 31 Carter Road.

15529 O.23.

LARGE front room, suitable for two, bathroom and verandah attached, also small rooms. Good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15494 O.21.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, bedroom, with board, in quiet, private, Allied house or family. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

15554 O.21.

## EDUCATIONAL

ALLIED educated lady would like to take charge of household, or motherless home. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

15529 O.21.

SINGING AND VOICE CULTURE. Lessons given by professional lady teacher, many years pupil of Professor Siga Garso, old Italian School. Misplaced and overstrained voices corrected. Hours 10 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. A. Hamel, 8 Siking Road, 2nd floor.

15405

## OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, 2nd floor. Self-contained, 7 large, bright, airy rooms, with north light. Early occupation. Very reasonable rental. For terms apply on premises.

15320

## SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED lady stenotypist (British) requires secretarial position. Good home education. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

15556 O.22.

YOUNG MAN, American, would like to act as secretary to private club, during spare time, after 5 o'clock evenings. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

15526 O.20.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by an established American law firm, a competent interpreter. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

15561 t.f.

WANTED immediately, silk inspector, native or foreign, specially for pongees. Good salary to competent man. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

15562 O.22.

PHYSICIAN REQUIRED for passenger steamer, voyage Shanghai to Hongkong, San Francisco and return, possibly permanent if desired. Immediate applications required. Apply 18 Nanking Road.

15541 O.20.

WANTED, by American family, young lady to assist in care of two children. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

15514

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One stereoscopic Goerz camera 3½′ × 7′ double anastigmat lenses "Eurynar" 1:6, 8f. by G. Rodenstock, Munchen. On view at Burr's.

15568 O.21.

WANTED, sporting-gun in good condition, 12-bore. Price not over $75. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

15553 O.21.

FOR SALE, rubber-tyred brougham, rubber-tyred mail phaeton; both in good condition. Offers to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

15489 t.f.

FOR SALE: One genuine astrachan lady's overcoat, long and almost new, brought from Russia by advertiser. Price, net, $600. Please apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

15559 O.21.

WANTED a Zeiss Tessar or Goerz Dogmar Lens, F/4.5 of 15 inches focus. Price must be cheap. Apply to K. Chen, 75 Baikal Road.

15558 O.20.21.23.

FOR SALE, one International Savings Society Bond, in use 10 months. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

15545 O.21.